

A
DESCRIPTION

Of the ISLAND of

F A M A I C A;

With the other Isles and Territories
in *A M E R I C A*, to which the
Englisb are Related, *viz.*

<i>Barbadoes,</i>	}	<i>Barbada,</i>
<i>St. Christophers,</i>		<i>Bermudes,</i>
<i>Nievis, or Me-</i>	}	<i>Carolina,</i>
<i>vis,</i>		<i>Virginia,</i>
<i>Antego,</i>	}	<i>Maryland,</i>
<i>St. Vincent.</i>		<i>New-York,</i>
<i>Dominica,</i>		<i>New-England,</i>
<i>Montserrat,</i>		<i>New-Found-</i>
<i>Anguilla.</i>		<i>Land.</i>

Published by *Richard Blome.*

TOGETHER
With the Present State of
A L G I E R S.

L O N D O N,

Printed by *F.B.* for *Dorman Newman*, at the
Kings-Arms in the *Poultrey*. 1678.



MICHAEL
DE RUYTER
Admirall des



ADRIAEN
Chevalier
Prov.^{ces} Unies

Vaughan Sculp

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W. Augustine!






TO HIS
SACRED MAJESTY
CHARLES II.

King of *England, Scotland,*
France, and Ireland, &c.

Dread Sovereign.

 HIS small Treatise, or Description, of Your Majesties Dominions and territories in *America*, humbly presents its self unto Your Royal Patronage, by the hands of

Your MAJESTIES most
humble and obedient
Subject and Servant,
Richard Blome.

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THE
P R E F A C E
T O T H E
R E A D E R.

HAVING the favour of some Notes from my Honoured Friend Sir Thomas Linch Knight, about the Description of the Island of Jamaica, whose Worth and Ingenuity hath lately merited from his Majesty the Government of the said Isle; as likewise the opportunity of several Papers relating to the Affairs and Description of the other Isles and Territories in America, wherein the English are concerned, which I received from the hands of several of my Friends who are related thereunto, I thought them very fit to be Published. The said Notes and Papers I have digested into a clearer and more compendious Method; being brief Descriptions thereof, which this small Treatise only aimeth at; and not to trouble the Reader with large and unnecessary discourses no ways proper

To the Reader.

per for the Design in hand: for by that means, I might (by the help of a large Print which some Publisher of Books call Ornamental) have put them to an unnecessary charge in Buying, and as great a trouble in Reading. I have also added some Maps for the more utility thereof, which were taken from the Latest Surveys.

Rich. Blome.

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continued page of forty manuscripts which

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are





A NEW SURVEY;

O R,

Description of the Island of
J A M A I C A,

THe Island of *Jamaica* lyeth betwixt the Its Scitings *Tropicks* in the 17. and 18. Degrees of ation. *Northern Latitude*; and beareth from off the Island of *Hispaniola* Eastward, about 35. Leagues.

From the Island of *Cuba* Northwards, about 20. Leagues.

From *Porto Bello* Southwards, about 160. Leagues.

From *Carthagena* South-easterly about 140. Leagues.

From *Rio de la Hache* in the Continent South-easterly, 160. Leagues.

The form and Extent of the Isle.

It is something inclined to an Oval Form, be- Its Form ing from East to West 170 Miles in length; and and Ex- from North to South in the Midst where it is broad- est. est about 70, it waxing narrower and narrower at both extream ends.

From East to West along the midst of the *Isle* runs a continued Ridge of lofty *Mountains* which B are





A New & Exact Mapp
of y^e Isle of
JAMAICA
as it was lately Surveyed
by order of S^t Thomas
Mediford Bar^t. late Govern^r.
divided into Precincts, or
Parishes, with its Ports
Bayes. etc:

Leiford, Capt. General
Bar^t. of the Ordnance
at the City of London
in the Year 1670
the in America & West
Indies of y^e Isle, Jamaica

A. Henry Thomas
Lord Windsor, Lord
Lieutenant of the
County of York
Govern^r of y^e Island

S^t Thomas Mediford
Bar^t. third Govern^r of
y^e Isle,

S^t Thomas Lynce
Knight, present Govern^r
of y^e Isle,

The Arms of the
Island

Scale of Miles

Printed for Richard
Blome



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From East to West along the midst of the *Isle* runs a continued Ridge of lofty *Mountains* which

B

are

Jamaica.

are full of fresh *Springs*, whence flow the many *Rivers* that so plentifully waters the *Island*, to the great refreshment and accommodation of the *Inhabitants*.

The Soyle, Fertility, &c.

Its Soyl,
and Fer-
tility.

It is in most parts (especially the north) of a rich and fat *Soyl*, being of a blackish *Earth*, in many places mixt with a *Clay*, and in some, as the south West *Parts*, it is of a more red and loose *Earth*, but every where incomparable apt to produce, and liberally to answer the *Cultivators* coit and pains for what is planted ; being always *Springing*, and its *Trees* and *Plants* never disrobed of their *summer Livery*, every moneth being to them as our *May*, or *April*.

Savanas,
formerly
Fields of
Indian
Maiz.

Here are many *Savanas* which are intermixed with the *Hills* and *Woods*, especially in the North and South parts, where are great store of wild *Cattel*) which by report were sometimes *Feilds* of *Indian Maiz*, or *Wheat*, which when the *Spaniards* became *Masters* of the *Isle*, they converted to *Pasture* for the feeding of their *Cattel* ; bringing hither from *Spain*, *Horses*, *Cows*, *Hoggs*, and *Asenegros* for a Breed, after they had destroyed all the *Natives*, or *Indians*, which according to calculation, did amount to about 60000. which *Cattel* did exceedingly encrease, witness the great heards of *Horses*, and other *Cattel*, that are now wild in the *Woods* ; besides the great quantities of *Cows* that have been Killed by the *English*, since they became *Masters* thereof : And these *Savanas* are the most barren, as being so long made use of without Tillage ; yet doth they produce such great Plenty of *Grass*, that the *English* are constrained to burn it up.

The

The Air, and Temperature.

The *Air* is here more temperate then in any of the *Caribbee Isles*, as seated more Northerly, and of as mild a temperature (as to *Heat*) as any place between the *Topicks*, being always cooled with fresh Breezes, that constantly blow easterly, and refreshed with frequent *Showers* of *Rain*, and such *Dews* that fall in the night (much quickning the growth of what is *Planted*) that it may truly be called temperate and healthful; and by reason of its continual *Verdure* (as I have before noted) exceeding Delightful.

And it is observed that the West and East *Parts* of the *Isle* are most subject to *Rain* and *Winds*; and the *Woods* being also thick, and close, rendreth the *Air* less agreeable, then the North and South *Parts*, which are more plain and open, and less subject to *Rain* and *Winds*. The *Mountains* which run along the middle of the *Isle* from one extream point to the other, are much Cooler then the other parts, insomuch that oft-times in the Mornings there is small white *Frosts*.

This *Island* is in no parts troubled with those *Hurricanes* of *Wind* called *Hurricanes*, which all the *Caribbee Isles* are much pestered with, having sometimes by the violence of those *Gusts*, their *Ships* forced out of their *Roades*; and on *Shore*, their *Houses* blown down, and *provisions*, &c. rooted out of the Earth.

The Weather.

The *Weather* of this *Isle* is less certain then in the rest of the *Caribbee Islands*; the most observable wet seasons are in *November* or *May*; there be-
 The Winter known only by R in and ing Thunder.

ing no seemable *Winter* but by a little more *Rain*, and *Thunder*, in the winter moneths.

The winds here constantly blow all the day from nine in the Morning easterly, and become more fresher as the *Sun* mounteth higher, by reason of which, at mid-day *Travel* or *Labour* is sufferable. But from eight at *Night* to about eight in the *Morning*, it frequently blows Westerly; and with these *Winds*, or *Breezes*, the *Vessels* get out of the *Harbours*, and ply to wind-ward.

Days, and
Nights al-
most e-
qual.

There is scarce any sensible lengthning or shortning of the *Days* or *Nights*, but are almost always of an equal length.

The *Sea ebbs* and *flows* seldome above a foot.

Hurricanes are here never known, as before I have noted; nor hath any *Vessel* been lost, or cast away on the *Coast*, since the *English* were *Masters* of it.

The Commodities, which this Island Produceth.

This *Isle* hath, and produceth many excellent *Commodities* and that in exceeding great Plenty, as *Sugars* so good, that they out-sell those of the *Barbadoes* 5. s. per Cent. there being at present about 70. *Sugar Works*, which may produce yearly 1710 thousand weight of *Sugar*, those still encreasing, and divers others a going up.

Sugars.

Cacao.

Cacao, the principal, and most beneficial *Commodity* of the *Isle*, which I shall anon take occasion to speak of more at large; and that by reason of the aptness of the ground to produce and bear it above other places: here being at present above 60. *Cacao walks*; besides abundance of young *walks* which are a growing up, and still more a planting, so that in time it will become the only noted place for that *Commodity* in the world, which is so much

made

made use of by us, and other *Nations*, but in far greater measure by the *Spaniards* who alone are enough to take of the product of the *Isle*; so that there is no fear that it will become a drugg, and lye upon the hands of the *Planter*.

Indico this *Isle* produceth very good, there being at present more then 60. *Indico Works*, which may produce about 50000. weight of *Indico per Annum*, and do like wise much encrease. Indico.

Cotton here hath an especial fineness, and is by all preferred before that of the *Carribbee Isles*. Cotton.

Tobacco is here indifferent good, being esteemed better then that of the *Barbadoes*, but it is not much planted, only a sufficiency to serve themselves; the other *Commodities* being more beneficial. Tobacco.

Hydes, of which great quantities have been Yearly made, and are found to be very large and good. Hydes.

Great store of *Tortoises* are taken on this *Coast*, whose meat (being excellent) they eat, and their *Shells* so much esteemed here in *England* for several curious works, finds good vent. Tortoise Shells.

Here are great variety of *Woods* for *Dyers*, as *Fustick*, *Red-wood*, &c. also *Cadar*, *Mothogency*, *Brasiletto*, *Lignum-Vita*, *Ebony*, *Granadilla*, and many other excellent sweet smelling, and curious woods fit for choise works, whose names are as yet not known; nor indeed their excellencies; but are exported in great quantities. Curious Woods.

Copper, they are assured is in this *Isle*, for they have seen the *Ore*, wrought out of a *Mine* here; and by the *Spaniards* report, the *Bells* that hung in the great Church of *St. Iago*, were cast of the *Copper* of this *Island*. Copper.

Silver may probably be here, as well as in *Cuba*, and in the *Maine*; and the *English* have been shewed where the *Spaniards* had found a *Silver Mine*.

Mine, behind the *Mountains* west of *Cagway*.

Ambergreece.

Ambergreece (according to the *Spaniards* report) hath been often found on this *Coast*.

Salt.

Salt, this *Island* might make great quantities, there being already 3 good and very large *Salt-pends*, containing near 4000. *Acres* of ground; but as yet they make no more then for their own use; although there was made in one *Year* about 10000 *Bushels*; and the manager thereof, *Cap. Jo. Noye*, did affirm that he could have made as many *Tunns* if they had had *Vent*.

Salt-peter.

Salt-peter hath been found in many parts of the *Island*.

Ginger.

Ginger grows better in this *Isle*, then in many of the *Carribbee Islands*: of which here is sufficiency planted.

Codd-Pepper.

Codd-pepper which is so commonly used in all the *West Indies*, grows plentifully here.

Piement.

Piement, or *Jamaica Pepper*, a spice of the form of *East-India Pepper*, very *Aromatical*, and of a curious *Gousto*, having the mixt taste of divers *Spices*, grows here in great plenty, wild in the *Mountains*. But the *Spaniards* did set a high esteem thereon, and exported it as a very choise *Commodity*, as indeed it is; and now it is begun to be planted by the *English*, and will become a good *Commodity*.

Drugs

Drugs are here in great abundance, as *Guaiacum*, *China-Roots*, *Sasaparilla*, *Cassia Fistula*, *Tamerinds*, *Vinillos*, *Achiots* or *Anetto*, which is like to prove a good *Commodity*. Here are also divers *Gums*, and *Roots*, wherewith experienced *Planters* do cure many *Hurts*, *Ulcers*, and *Distempers* of the *Body*. And by the report of an intelligent *Doctor*, which made it his business to search after such things, here are likewise *Contrayerva*, *Cyperas*, *Aloes*, *All le Pie*, *Adjuntum*, *Nigrum*, *Cucumis Agrestis*,
Sunach.

Gumms.

Jamaica.

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Sumach, Acacia, Miselto, with many other *Drugs*, *Balsoms* and *Gums*, whose names are not known, or remembred : but the *Planters* begin to be more expert in these *Drugs*, and endeavour to encrease them, and supply *England* therewith.

Cochaneil is produced by a *Plant* that grows in this *Isle*, but as yet the *English* want experience to husband it ; easterly winds, and many other things being *Enemies* to its growth, besides the difficulty of making it.

Cochaneil.

These with some others are the *Commodities* that this *Island* produceth, which if well improved, would soon become the best, and Richest *Plantation* that ever the *English* were, (or are like to be) *Masters* of.

I shall in the next place give you an *Account* of the management of a *Cocao walk*, with a calculation of its *Costs*, and *Profits* as it was lately estimated by a *Judicious* and great *Encourager* of the *Planters*, who communicated the *Observations* thereupon unto me.

Directions about a Cocao Walk,

First, take up 5 or 600. Acres	}	l.	s.
of Land, which be sure choose in a			
good place proper to produce the			
Cocao, which will cost for the Surveying and Patent.	}	010	0

For 3 Negro men, and as many	}	120	0
Negro women at 20l. per head			

For 4 White Servants, with their	}	080	0
passage and Dyet for a year			

For 20 Axes, 20 Bills, and 20	}	005	0
Hoes for them,			

B 4

For

For 6. *Negroes Dyet*, for Six months
at 2 s. per Day, untill you have some
provisions Grown in your *Plantation*. } 1. s.
018 5

For an *Overseer* to look after the *Ser-*
vants, for his *Wages* and *Diet* at 40 s. } 1. s.
024 0
per Month.

In all 257 5

And for the employing these *Servants* in your
Plantation as followeth: supposing them to Land,
and to be on the *Plantation* the first of *March*, and
that they have by the middle of that month (as
they may very easily) cleared a convenient place,
and built fitting houseing for the lodging them.
Then put them to falling, cleaning, and planting
a *Potato pece* of 4. *Acres*, which ten hands will ve-
ry well do by the middle of *April*: after this,
you may clean, and plant with *Rue* and *Plantin-*
Trees, untill the last of *February*, which is above
10 *Months*; in which time they may with ease
have cleansed and planted 21. *Acres*, besides
keeping them clean which are Planted, and are
still a planting; and in this time, which com-
pleats the *Year*, you may be full of *Potatoes* and
On, and within 2. *Months* of the new *Year*,
with *Plantins*, and a stock of *Hoggs*, and *Fowls*;
so that you will be at no more charge for provisions
for your *Servants*. And then to keep this clean,
and to Plant the *Cocao-Walk*, and for five more
Negro Men, and 5. *Negro-Women* to buy about
the first of *March* following, at 20 l. per *Negroe*,
comes to 200 l.

And in that *Month* you will have planted *Cocao-*
Trees out of the *Nuts*; or *Seed*, betwixt all the
Rows of the *Plantin-Trees*, that are 6. Foot high;

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so that by the first of June, the whole 21 Acres that were Planted the last Year, will be full of *Cocao-Trees*, and by that time you will have (besides much other work done) 21 Acres of *Cocao-Trees*, in the ground; which in less then 4. years, from the Planting, will begin to bear *Cods*, and in a year after, produce compleat Cropps. And according to experience, an Acre doth produce every year about 1000. pound Weight; which at Jamaica is worth 4l. per Cent. which for the 21 Acres, doth amount unto 840l. per. Ann. Although this last year, by reason their Cropps were blatted, it is at present far dearer, the Hundred weight at London being now worth 18. pound Sterling.

The charges of gathering and houseing the *Cocao*, is inconsiderable, only Cloths or Baggs to put it in, which with some other incident charges, may be reckoned at the most (as all things else have been) to Amount to 42. l. 15. s. more, which makes up just 500. l.

Note, that all this that is Planted, is done in 15. months, and the *Cocao* bears not compleatly until the sixth year from the first beginning, or comming; so that you will have four years and nine months at liberty with your *Servants*, either to encrease the *Cocao-Walk*, building of convenient houses, and making of *Gardens* for pleasure; or else you may fall on *Ginger*, *Indico*, or some other *Commodity* for present profit, which perhaps may be necessary for such as cannot forbear their Money, untill the *Cocao-Walk* doth come to perfection as aforesaid; after which, you will finde sufficient profit as is exprest, *Sickness*, *Mortality*, and running away Excepted. Yet it cannot be expected, but that as the *Island* encreaseth in this *Commodity*, they must some-what abate the present

Of *Servants*.

present price, and content themselves with more moderate Gain.

And according to this *Calculation* proportionably a greater or lesser *Cacao-Walk* may be undertaken, and performed.

Their Cattle.

In this *Isle* are greater abundance of *Cattle* than in most of the *English Plantations* in *America*; as
 Horses: *Horses*, which are here so plentiful, that a good *Horse* may be bought for 6 or 7 *l*.

Cows: Their *Cows* are very large, and so numerous, that although there hath been every Year so many Killed, yet their number seemeth not much to be lessened.

Assnegroes. *Assnegroes* and *Mules* (both wild and Tame) are very many, which are found to be very serviceable to the *Inhabitants*.

Sheep. Their *Sheep* are large, and tall, and their *Flesh* good, but their *Wool* is long, hairy and little worth.

Goats. *Goats* are many, which thrive exceedingly well, the *Country* being very fit for them.

Hoggs. *Hoggs* are here in exceeding great plenty, as well those wild in the *Mountains*, as tame in the *Plantations*, whose *Flesh* is far better tasted, and more nourishing and easier to be digested than those of *England*; which is the reason that it is so much eaten in this *Island*; as indeed throughout the *West-Indies*.

Their Fish.

Excellent This *Island* hath both in the *Rivers*, *Bays*, fishing great *Roades*, and *Creeks*, very excellent *Fish*, and in plenty such abundance that it contributes much to the feeding

Jamaica.

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seedling of the *Inhabitants*; and those that frequent this *Isle*, say, that they have few or none of those sorts common to us in *England*, but such great Variety of those appropriated to the *Indies*, that it would be too tedious to Repeat the names of them, if they were known or Remembred.

The principal sort is the *Tortoise*, which they *Tortoise* take plentifully on the *Coast*; and about 20. or 30. *Leagues* to the *Leeward* of *Port Negril*, by the *Isles* of *Camavos*, in the months of *May*, *June*, and *July*, do resort great store of *Ships* from the *Carribbee Isles*, to *Victual* and *Load* with this *Fish*, it being reputed to be the wholsomest and best provision in all the *Indies*.

Their Fowls.

Here are very great plenty of tame *Hens*, *Great variety of* *Turkies*, and some *Ducks*; but of wild *Fowl* infinite store, as *Ducks*, *Teale*, *Wigen*, *Geese*, *Turkeys*, *Pigeons*, *Guine-Hens*, *Plovers*, *Flemingo's*, *Snipes*, *Parats*, *Parachetos*, with very many others, whose names are not known. *Tame and Wild fowl.*

The Fruits.

There are great plenty of choise and excellent *Excellent Fruits.* *Fruits* in this *Island*, as *Oranges*, *Pome-granates*, *Cocar-Nuts*, *Limes*, *Guavars*, *Mammes*, *Alumee-Supotas*, *Suppotillas*, *Avocatas*, *Cashnes*, *Prickle-Apples*, *Prickle-Pears*, *Grapes*, *Sower-Sops*, *Custard-Apples*, *Dildowes*, and many others whose names are not known, or too tedious to name, besides *Plantains*, *Pines*, &c.

Their

Their Herbs, and Roots.

Here likewise grows very well, all manner of Summer-Garden Herbs and Roots common to us in England, as Radish, Lettis, Purseley, Cucumbers, Melons, Parsley, Pot-herbs, also Beans, Pease, Cabbages, Colly-Flowers, &c.

Their Diseases.

Jamaica It hath been experimentally found, that there
very is no such Antipathy betwixt the constitutions of
healthful. the *English*, and this clime, for the occasioning Sick-
 ness to be Mortal or Contagious, more than in other parts; for if a good Dyet, and moderate Exercises are used, without excess of Drinking, they may enjoy a competent measure of Health.

Diseases
 strangers
 are most
 subject
 unto.

The Diseases that Strangers are most incident to, are Dropsies (occasioned often by ill diet, drunkenness, and sloathfulness) Calentures too frequently the product of Surfits, also Feavers, and Agues, which although very troublesome yet are seldom Mortal.

And the reason of the great Mortality of the Army, at their first arrival, was their want of provisions, together with an unwillingness to labour or exercise, joyned with discontent.

Hurtfull Things.

There are upon this Island, very few obnoxious Beasts, Insects, or Plants.

Mancho-
 nele.

Here is the *Manchonele*, which is a kind of a Crab, so common in all the *Carribbee Isles*.

Snakes,
 Guianas.

Here are *Snakes*, and *Guianas*, but no poysonous quality is observed in them.

In many of the *Rivers*, and *Land-Ponds*, are *Alligators*, which are very voracious Creatures, yet seldome do they prey upon a Man, as being very easie to be avoided, for he can only move forwards, and that he doth with great Swiftnesse and Strength, and is as slow in turning. Some are 10. 15, or 20 foot long, their backs are scaly and impenetrable, so that they are hardly to be killed, except in the *Belly* or *Eye*. They have four *Feet* or *Finns* with which they go or swim. They are observed to make no kind of Noise: and the usual course for the getting their prey, is to lie on the *banks* of *Rivers*, and as any *Beast* or *Fowl* cometh to *drink*, they suddenly seize on them; and the rather, for that they do so much resemble a long peece of dry wood, or some dead thing. And as these *Alligators* are thus obnoxious on the one hand, so are they found to be useful on the other, for their Fat is a Sovereign Oyntment for any internal Ach or Pain in the *Joynts*, or *Bones*. They have in them *Musk-codds*, which are stronger sented then those of the *East-Indies*, and by this their strong smell, they are discovered, and avoided; which 'tis supposed the Cattle by instinct of Nature, are also sensible of, and do by that means often shun them. They lay *Eggs* in the Sand by the water-side, which are no bigger than a *Turkeys*, which they cover, and by the heat of the *Sun*, the young ones, are hatched, who naturally creep into the water.

Here are also *Musketoes* and *Merry-wings*, a sort of stinging *Flies* that are troublesome in some parts of the *Isle*, but are seldome found in the *English Plantations*.

Their

*Their Harbours, Roads, and Bays.*Port-
Royal.

This *Island* abounds with good *Bays, Roads,* and *Harbours*: the Principal among which are.

Port-Royal, formerly called *Cagway*, situate on the extream end of that long point of *Land* which makes the *Harbour*, which is exceeding commodious for *Shipping*, and secured by one of the strongest and most considerable *Castles* that his *Majesty* hath in all *America*, in which are mounted about 60 peeces of *Ordnance*, and is well guarded with *Souldiers*. It is land-lock't by a point of *Land* that runs 12 miles *South-East* from the main of the *Island*, having the great *River* that runs by *Los Angeles*, and *St. Jago* falling into it, where *Ships* do commonly *water*, and conveniently *wood*. The *Harbour* is 2. or 3. Leagues cross in most places, and hath every where good *Anchorage*, which is so deep, that a *Ship* of a 1000 *Tunn* may lay her sides to the shore of the *Point*, and load, and unload with *planks* a *Float*: which commodiousness, doth make it to be the most frequented by *Men of War*, and *Merchants Ships* of any in the *Island*, and as much Inhabited by the *Merchants*, *Store-house-keepers*, *Vintners*, and *Alehouse-keepers*, being the only noted place of *Trade* in the *Isle*, and doth contain (since the *English* became *Masters* of it) about 800. *Houses*, being about 12 miles and a half in length. and the houses are as dear-rented as if they stood in well-traded *Streets* in *London*; yet it's situation is very unpleasant and uncommodious, having neither *Earth*, *Wood*, or *Fresh water*, but only made up of a hot loose *Sand*, and being thus populous, and so much frequented, as well by *Strangers*, as by the *Planters*, in the negotiation of their Affairs

as being the scale of Trade, Provisions are very dear. This Town or Port is seated about 12 miles from the Metropolitan Town of the Island called St. Jago, or St. Jago de la vega, or the Spanish Town; of which I shall treat anon.

Port-Morant in the Eastern Point, a very Capacious and secure Harbour, where Ships do conveniently Wood, Water, and Ride safe from the Windes, and about this place is a potent Colony of the English seated.

Old Harbour Westwards, from St. Jago, a good Bay for Ships to ride in.

Point-Negril in the extream Western Point, very good and sufficiently convenient, and secure to windward, in which Men of War do often ply, when they look for the Spanish Ships, whence a little North-west, was seated the Old town of Melilla, founded by Columbus, after the shipwrack there; which was the 1st place that the Spaniards settled at, and afterwards deserted.

Port-Antonio seated on the North, a very safe land-lock't Harbour, only the coming in is somewhat difficult, the Channel being narrowed by a little Island that lies off the mouth of the Port, being wholly taken up by the Right Honourable, Charles Earl of Carlisle, Visc. Howard of Morpeth, Lord Dacres of Gilsland, Lord Lieutenant of the Counties of Cumberland and Westmorland, and one of the Lords of his Majesties most Honourable Privy Council, &c.

Here are several other good Bays, and Harbours, along the Coast of this Island; the names of which are set down in the Map, amongst which these are very commodious and good, viz.

In the South-part.

Michaels Hole.
Micary Bay.
Allegator Pont.
Point Pedro.
Pallate Bay.
Lewana Bay.
Blewfeilds Bay.
Cabaritaes Bay.

All very good and Com-
 modious Bays for Ships.

In the North-part.

Porto-Maria.
Ora Cabessa
Cold-Harbour.
Rio-Nova.
Montega-Bay.
Orang-Bay.

All very good Bays for
 Shipping.

The Towns.

There are at present but three Towns of considerable Note in the Island, to wit.

St. Jago. *St. Jago*, or *St. Jago de-lavega* seated 6 Miles within the Land North-West, in a Plain, by a River, and about 12. miles from *Port-Royal* already treated of, which makes another of the 3 Towns. This town of *St. Jago* when the *Spaniards* were Masters of the *Isle*, was a large City, and of great Account; containing about 2000 Houses, and for divine Worship, had 2 Churches, 2 Chappels, and an Abbey; which when the *English* first took the *Isle* (under the conduct of General *Venables*) were destroyed to about 4 or 500 Houses, and its Churches and Chappels to a few

fewer number, and those that remained were sufficiently Spoiled and haraced. But since the *English* have made a settlement, this *Town* is now of considerable account ; where the *Gouverneur* resideth, and where the chief *Courts* of *Indicature* are held, which makes it to be well resorted unto, and Inhabited ; so that most of its ruinous *Houses* are in a fair way of being repaired, and in hopes to arrive to a greater largenes then formerly it was, here being several fair and well built *Houses* : and the *Inhabitants* live in great Pleasure, where they have their *Havana*, in which the better sort recreate themselves every evening in their *Coaches*, or on horse-back, as the Gentry do here in *Hide Park*.

Passage seated on the mouth of the River, six miles distant from *St. Jago*, and as many from *Port-Royal*, where there are about 20 *Houses*, built for the conveniency of going to *Port-Royal* ; and here is a *Fort* raised by the *English*, the better to secure the same.

In the time of the *Spaniards*, here were several other *Towns* which are now of no Account ; of which said *Towns*, these three following were of most note, viz.

Sevilla seated on the North part of the *Island*, *Sevilla*, once beautified with a *Collegiate-Church*, whose chief bore the title of *Abbot* : amongst whom was *Peter Martyr*, who described the *History* of the *West-Indies* by *Decates*.

Mellila seated in the North East, where *Colon* mended his ships at his return from *Veragua*, where he was near *Ship-wracks*.

Orista regards the *South-sea*, in which are many *Cristi* Rocks, and amongst their Banks, some *Isles*, as *Servavilla*, *Quitof ena*, and *Serrana*, where *Augustin Pedro Serrana* lost his *Vessel*, and saved only himself,

himself, and here in a solitary and lone Condition passed away 3 Years; at the end of which time he had the company of a *Marriner* for 4 Years more, that was likewise there *Ship-wrackt*, and also alone saved himself.

14 Pre-
cincts or
Parishes in
the Isle.

See in the
Map.

And although there are for the present no more *Towns*, yet the *Island* is divided into 14 *Precincts*, *Divisions*, or *Parishes*, which are set forth in the *Map*; many of which said *Precincts* are well *Inhabited* by the *English*, where they have very good *Plantations*, especially all the southern part from *Point-Morant* in the East, almost to *Point-Negrillo* in the West, so far as the ridge or chain of *Mountains* that runneth in the midit of the *Isle*; nor are its Northern *Parts*, (especially near unto the Sea) without *Inhabitants* and *Plantations*, though not so thick as South-wardly about *St. Jago*, but of late have much encreased. And for the better satisfying the *Reader*, the *Parts* throughout the *Island* where the *English* have made their *Settlements*, are Marked and distinguished in the *Map* by *Cyphers*.

I cannot certainly affirm the number of the *English* in this *Isle*, but according to a survey taken and returned into *England* some Years since, each *Precinct*, or *Parish* contained as followeth.

Jamaica.

19

A general Account of the Precincts, or Parishes, Families, and Inhabitants in Jamaica, taken by Sir Thomas Modiford, when Governour.

Parishes.	Families.	Inhabitants.	The Names of the Precincts or Parishes in the Isle.
Port-Royal.	500	3500	
St. Katherine's	658	6270	
St. Johns	083	996	
St. Andrews	194	1552	
St. Davids	080	960	
St. Thomas	059	590	
Clarendon	143	1430	
	1714	15298	

Note, that the Four Parishes on the North-side of the Isle, to wit, St. George's, St. Maries, St. Annes, and St. James, as also the Leeward most Parish called St. Elizabeth, together with these two not named, both adjoyning on St. Elizabeths; the one Eastwards, and the other Northwards; was not as then so particularly surveyed, by reason of their distance, and new settlements, nevertheless they were found according to Calculation, to amount to about 2000 Inhabitants. But all these parts, as also those seven aforesaid are now exceedingly increased, being supposed to be increased to double, if not treble the number. And the great encouragement of gaining Riches, with a pleasant life, doth invite every year abundance of People to Inhabite here, quitting their concerns at Barbadoes, and other our American Plantations; so that in a short time without doubt it will become the most potent and richest Plantation in the West-Indies.

And besides the aforesaid number of *Inhabitants* in the said 14 *Precincts* or *Parishes*, there are reckoned to belong to the *Island*, of *Privateers*, *Hunters*, *Sloop* and *Boatmen* (which ply about the *Isle*) at the least 3000 lusty and stout *Fighting Men*, whose courage hath been sufficiently evidenced in their late exploit, and attempt made against the *Spaniards* at *Panama*.

Their Laws

Their
Laws.

Their *Laws* are assimilated (as near as may be) to those of *England*, having their several *Courts*, *Magistrates*, and *Officers* for the executing of Justice on criminal Offenders, and the hearing and determination of Causes or Controversies betwixt party and party.

Having thus made a short description of the *Island*, as to its *Situation*, *Fertility*, *Commodities*, *Harbours*, *Towns*, and *Precincts*, with an estimate of the number of its *Inhabitants*: in the next place, I shall give you the state of the *Isle*, when the *Spaniards* were possessors thereof; and wind up my discourse with some seasonable considerations relating to the *English* Affairs in *America*, with reasons to justify the first design in taking it, and why his *Majesty* should keep and support it. And of these in order.

The state of the Spaniards in this Island.

The Spa-
niards First
Settlement.

The *Spaniards* first settled on the North-west part of the *Isle*, under the Conduct of *Columbus*, and built the Town of *Mellila*, but disliking the *Situation*, removed to *Oristana*; and finding that also to be ill seated, and unhealthful, again removed, and settled at *St. Iago*, or *St. Iago de la vega*, where,

where, with the assistance of the *Indians*, they built a fair *Town* or *City*, which I have already treated of. And in this *Town* Inhabited all the *Spaniards* that were in the *Isle* at the Landing of the *English*, keeping their slaves at their several small *Plantations*, or *Stanchas*, who failed not to bring them store of *Fruits* and *Provisions*, which they luxuriously spent in their houses, never intending any thing but to live at ease and plenty: For on this large and fertile *Island*, there was no *Manufecture* or *Commodity* made, except a little *Sugar*, *Tobacco*, and *Cacao*, and those few *Ships* that came hither, traded generally for *Hides*, *Tallow*, *Jamaica Pepper*, and *Cacao*, but not to any considerable account. And the number of *Inhabitants* did not exceed 3000, of which, half (if not more) were *Slaves*. And the reason why it was so thinly peopled, was, because the *Spaniards* generally desire to be in *Nova Hispana*, or *Hispaniola*; but chiefly, because this *Isle* was held in propriety, by the heirs of the Duke of *Veragua-Columbus*, who received the *Revenues*, and placed *Governours*, as absolute Lord of it. And at the first, it was planted by a kind of *Portugals*, the society of whom, the *Spaniards* abhors.

Upon the approach of the *English-Army* after their landing, the *Inhabitants* of *St. Jago* deserted the *Town*, and betook themselves to the *Mountains*, pretending a *Treaty* with the *English*, untill such time as they had secured their *women* and *goods*, and then did they make several attempts, and upon surprisals, murdered many of the *English*; but the *Spaniards* soon growing weary of that wild and mountainous course of *Life*, perceiving small hopes of expelling the *English*, divers of the *Grandeos* got into *Cuba*, who by the *Vice-Roy* of *Alexico's* order, were commanded back, with

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a promise of a speedy and considerable supply of men; upon which they returned, somewhat encouraged, and dispersed themselves by *Families*, that they might the better get *provisions*, and avoid the being discovered by the *English*; but this necessitous and unusual course of life, killed many of them, and discouraged the rest; for that in all this time there came to their succour, but 500 *Souldiers*, and those refused to joyn with them, as being so few and sickly; so that they marched back to the *North* of the *Island*, and at a place called *St. Chereras*, did fortify themselves, every day expecting a new body of Men to joyn with them: But the *English* discovering their *quarters*, marched against them. Some few months after, about 30 small *Companies* of the *Spanish Forces* arrives, and immediately very strongly Fortify *Rio Nova*, having *Ordinance*, and and great store of *Ammunition*, yet were they speedily and successfully defeated by the Valour of the *English* under the conduct of Lieutenant General *Ed. D'oyley*. And this grand disaster, with many petty ill successes caused the *Spaniards* to despair of regaining the *Island*, and to ship off most of their *Plate* and *women*; and the *Negroes* finding the greatest part of their Masters to be dead, killed the *Governour*, and declined all obedience to the *Spaniards*, appointing a *Black* for their *Governour*. And such was the necessity of the *Spaniards*, that instead of giving them fitting correction, they were constrained to Court them for their assistance; but all their policy would not prevail upon them, for soon after did they submit to the *English Government*, and made discoveries of the *Spaniards* and *Negroes* that would not come in with them, and did further assist the *English* in the taking of them, in which they have been exceeding successful.

In the year following, the *Spaniards* quite deserted the *Island*, except it were about 30 or 40 of their *slaves*, who betook themselves to the *Mountains*, but being afraid of a Discovery, and to be pursued to Death for some *Murthers* they had committed, built themselves *Conoas*, and in them fled to *Cuba*, and never since hath any considerable attempt been made upon them.

The *English* being thus become Masters of the *Island*, formed themselves into a Body, or Colony: Then did they begin to settle themselves in *Plantations*, whilst others betook themselves to the Sea as *Privateers*, the better to secure themselves against the *Spaniards*, and force them to a peace by their frequent annoying them; in seizing such their ships which they could meet with, which proved very succesful unto them. And this caused the *Isle* to be much talked of, and had in esteem by the *English*, who sent them supplies of Men, Provisions, and necessaries. And thus by little and little it became to be so potent as now it is.

Some Considerations that may induce his Majesty to keep, preserve, and support this Island.

1. *Jamaica* is large, and capacious, whose extent I have already noted; so that it is capable of receiving very great numbers of *People*. 1 Confid.

2. It is seated in the heart of the *Spaniards American Territories*; so that the *Spanish ships* coming into the *West-Indies*, and sailing from *Port to Port*, either make this *Isle*, or may be immediately met by the *Ships* which ply on the *Coast*, which renders it to be of great importance to us, as well as to the *Spaniards*: for all the *Plate Fleet* which comes from *Carthagera*, steer directly from *St. Domingo* in *Hispaniola*, and from thence must pass 2 Confid.

by one of the Ends of this *Isle* to recover *Havana*, which is the common Rendezouze of the *Armado*, before it returns home through the *Gulph* of *Florida*. Nor is there any other way whereby to miss this *Isle*, because they cannot in a reasonable time turn it up to the windward of *Hispaniola*, which, though with great difficulty, it might be done, yet by this means they would lose the security of the said united *Fleet*, which meet at *Havana*, from all parts of the Bay of *Mexico*, *Nombre de dios*, and elsewhere, and so accompany each other home.

3. Consid. 3. *Jamaica* is found to precede all the *English* Plantations in *America*, in the very *Commodities* that are proper to their several Colonies, and produceth also of its own, *Cacao*, *Hides*, *Tortoise* shells, *Wood* for *Dyers*, *Gums*, *Druggs*, and other *Commodities* already treated of; and for *Fruits*, *Fowl* and *Fish*, infinite store, many of which are unknown unto them. Likewise, such abundance of *Horses*, and *Cows*, that none other of the *English* Plantations can equalize them.

Commo-
dities.
Imported,
and its
Trade.

And as this *Island* is found thus advantageous in the furnishing us with such good *Commodities*, so is it no less profitable in the taking off our *Manufactures*, and *Commodities*, as well of the product of this *Kingdom*, as those from *Forreign* parts. That is to say, all sorts of *Stuffs*, *Fabricks* of *Silks*, *Linnen* both fine and coarse, *Hatts*, *Gloves*, *Thread*, *Tape*, *Pinns*, *Needles*, *Stockings*, *Shoos*, all sorts of *Apparel*; *Wine*, *Brandy*, *Strong-Beer*, All sorts of *Utenfils* of *Iron*, and other *Mettals* for *Carpenters*, *Joyners*, *Smiths*, *Coopers*, *Millwrights*, and other the like *Tradesmen*, that are found useful for the *Planters* service. Also, *Iron*, *Brass*, *Copper*, *Steel*, *Lead* and *Tinn* unwrought; All sorts of *Armes* and *Ammunition*: Also, Ser-

vants, and *Negro-Slaves* : And in a word, all *Commodities* that are necessary, and useful either for the *Back* or *Belly*, are here Vendible. And is here observed, that the better the *Commodities* are (especially *Apparel* and *Ornaments* for the *Back*) the sooner and better are they Vended.

4. It appears to be a place of no small concern- 4. Confid-
ment, for it hath not only subsisted at the begin-
ning, but bettered its condition, being settled by
an Army (the worst kind of people to plant) that
have had such grand discouragements from *Eng-
land*, as want of *pay*, *provisions*, and *recruits* of
Men; yet amongst themselves talked of all en-
couragements to *Plant*, the establishment of
Justice and *Government*, besides the frequent at-
tempts of the *Spanish Forces*; and if it thus thrived
under these, and such like considerable ob-
structions, it is more then probable, it will in a
short time become a great and profitable Colony
both to the *King* and *Kingdom*; for when well
planted, it may bring into his Majesty some hun-
dred thousand pounds per *Annum*. *Barbadoes*
(which is so little compared to this) yeilding a-
bout 10000*l.* per *Annum*, and employing about
150 or 200 Sail of *Ships* yearly.

5. This *Island* being so large and so fertile, it 5. Confid-
is capable of the receiving those great numbers of
people, that are forced to desert the *Caribbee Isles* :
Their *Plantations* being worn out, and their woods
wasted; as likewise those multitudes of *Vagrants*
and *Beggars* that are so great a charge and shame
to the *Kingdom*, if Transported thither, (would
by their labours) live both honestly, and plenti-
fully; here being observed to be no beggars, nor
such loose *Vagabond* people.

6. This *Island* being well settled, will be capa- 6. Confid-
ble of it self to carry on a *War* against the *Spa-
niards*

niards in the *West-Indies* (as occasion requireth) because of the conveniencies of its *Ports*, and its strength of *Inhabitants* and *Shipping*, having already about 20 or 30 *Sayl* of *Privateers*; and will in a short time be so numerous and potent, that they will become so obnoxious to the *Spaniards*, that probably they will rather admit of a *Trade* into his *Ports* (which would prove a grand advantage both to them, and this Kingdom) than suffer so disadvantageous a *War*. And having thus forced a *Trade*, would gain the acquaintance of the *Natives*, and learn their *Customes*, and method of *Trade*, being much inclined to love the *English* rather than the *Spaniards*.

F. Confid. 7. *Jamaica* seems to be approved above any of the other *Plantations*, in regard so many from all the *English Collonyes* have Transported themselves and their *Estates* to it, who like it so well, that they have no cause or desire to remove.

B. Confid. 8. There is now a considerable progress made in the settling of this *Isle*, there being upon it many *Plantations* of *Cocao*, *Sugar*, *Indico*, *Cotton*, and *Provisions*; and Inhabited with many thousand of people. The *Planters* (for the generality) now living in great delight, and enjoy all things necessary for *Food* and *Rayment* in a liberal measure; and were it well Inhabited, it would very much consume the *English Manufactures*, and encourage *Navigation* and *Marchandize*.

g. Confid. 9. It cannot be imputed a disadvantage, that *Jamaica* lyeth so far off, for thereby are more *Ships* employed; and by consequence, more *Saylors*, *Shipwrights*, *Ropemakers*, and many other *Tradesmen* maintained, whose dependance is thereon. Furthermore, if it lay not so far, we could not expect such *Commodities* as it produceth, being appropriate to the *Clyme*; neither

is it a small advantage to have such *Commodities* within his *Majesties Dominions* (though at a distance) that are both valued and needed by his *Subjects* and *Neighbours*, especially the *Cacao*.

10. And lastly, to conclude, The *English* have ^{10. Consideration.} one more considerable advantage by this *Isle*, and that is, the *Coast of Virginia*, being subject to gusts of *Winds*, the *Ships* loaden with *Goods* and *Passengers*, have been often forced forth to *Sea*, and so disabled, that they could not ply to any of the outward *Caribbee Islands*, but have been constrained to bear up, and put into the *Spanish Leeward Ports*; and likewise, some of our *Merchants* have been forced out of the *Caribbee Isles* by *Hurricane's* (which are there common) and so disabled, that they could not keep *Sea*, but (as all *Vessels* thus distressed) have put into some of the *Spanish Leeward Ports*, where they have always been made *PriZes*. Now, *Jamaica* being so far *Leeward*, is a convenient *Harbour* for all *Vessels* thus distressed; and did some few years since save Three *Virginia Ships* full of *Passengers* and *Goods*, and formerly others; as also some driven by *Hurricanes* from the *Windward Islands*: All which, without the conveniency, and assistance of this *Isle*, had perished.

A



A
DESCRIPTION
OF
The ISLAND of
BARBADOES.

BARBADOES the most considerable Colony the *English* hath amongst that Frye of *Isles* called the *Caribbee Isles*, of the *Antilles*.

Its Scituation.

Its Scituation.

It is seated in the North *Latitude* of 13 degrees, and 20 *min.* and although but of a small *circuit*, (being accounted not above 8 *Leagues* in length, and 5 in breadth where broadest, being of an Oval *Form*) yet it is a potent Colony, being able as occasion requireth, to arm 10000 Fighting men, which, with the strength that nature hath bestowed on it, it is able to bid defiance to the stoutest Foe, having been several times (but in vain) assaulted by the *Spaniards*.



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Barbadoes.

Its Rivers.

This *Isle* is not over-plentifully watered with *Rivers* *Rivers*, or *Fresh Springs*, there being but one that may appropriate to it self that *Name*, or rather a *Lake*, which runneth not far into the *Land*; yet notwithstanding, the *Inhabitants* are not destitute thereof, for the *Countrey* lying low; and for the most part even, there are several *Pools* or *Ponds*; besides, most *Houses* have *Wells* or *Cisterns* which are always supplied with *Rain-water*.

Here is also a *River*, which the *Inhabitants* call the *Tuigh-River*, from the top of whose *water* is gathered an *Oyl*, which serveth them to burn in *Lamps*.

Its Fertility.

This *Isle* is exceeding Fertile bearing Crops all the year long, and its *Trees* being always cloathed in their Summer Livery, and the *Fields* and *Woods* in their Verdure, renders it very delightful to the *Inhabitants*. But the two principal seasons of the year for Planting, is in *May*, and *November*, but the *Sugar-Canes* are planted all the year round, the making of which, is not only very chargeable, but also as dangerous, and subject to casualties, either in the *Boyling-house*, with the *Coppers* and *Furnaces*; in the *Filling-room*, in the *Still-house*, or in the *Curcing-house*.

Its Commodities.

The *Commodities* that this *Isle* produceth, are *Sugars*, (which though not so white as those of *Brazile*, yet better when refined, being of a fairer grain) *Indigo*, *Cotten*, *Wool*, *Ginger*, *Log-wood*, *wood*.

Barbadoes.

wood, *Fustick*, and *Lignum-vita*. And these *Commodities*, especially *Sugar*, *Indico*, *Cotton*, and *Ginger*, here are in such great abundance that about 200 sail of *Ships* and *Vessels*, both great and small, have yearly their loading; which after Imported in the several ports of *England* and *Ireland*, is again in great quantities exported to Foreign parts, to our great enrichment; and the rather, for that they are not permitted to *Trade* with any other Nation but the *English*, and such of his Majesties Subjects in *New-England*, *Virginia*, and *Bermudoes*: And in Exchange of those *Commodities* they take such as are necessary for the use of man, as well for the *Back* and *Belly*, as for their *Houses*, and *Plantations*; with many of which, they are supplied from *New-England*, *Virginia*, and the *Bermudoes*; together with *servants* and *slaves*, as I have noted at the latter end of the description of *Jamaica*; aforesaid; together with several sorts of *Commodities* and *Provisions*, which *Jamaica* hath no occasion of, as *Horses*, *Camels*, *Affinegroes*; *Cattle*; also salted *Flesh* and *Fish*, of several sorts; *Butter* and *Cheese*; but by reason of the great heat of the weather, it will soon sink, and become unfit to eat; so that instead of *Butter*, they make great use of *Oyl* for their *Sauces*.

Days and
Nights are
almost e-
qual.

The *Days* and *Nights* are almost thorowout the *Year*, of an equal length, the Sun Rising and Setting at 6 except about *October*, and then there is some small difference.

The Temperature of Air.

Tempe-
rature of
Air.

This *Iste* is very *Hot*, especially for 8 *Months*, yet not so, but that *Travel*, and *Labour* is *sufferable*; but were it not for the cool breezes of *Wind* which

which Riseth with the *Sun*, and bloweth fresher as the *Sun* mounteth up, it would be unsufferable. And these *Breezes* always blow from *North-East*, and by *East*, unless it be in the time of the *Turnado*, and then for a few hours it chops into the *South*, but returns to the same point again. And it is observed, that although the people do so much sweat, yet they have not that faintness as with us, in the months of *July* and *August*; neither are they so thirsty, without occasioned by excess of *Labour* or *Drinking* of strong *Liquors*, which the People are here too much addicted unto, to their great hurt, which if moderately taken, would be as great a preservative to comfort their inward parts, which are left cold, and faint, through their sweating. Besides, our bodies being accustomed to colder *Climates*, our spirits are not so vigorous without them in a moderate manner.

The *Air*, though hot is very moist, which causeth all all *Iron-tools*, as *Knives*, *Swords*, *Locks*, *Keys*, &c. to rust, so that without constant usage, they will soon become eaten up with rust. And this great *heat* and *moisture*, doth cause the *Plants* and *Trees* to grow so large, and high.

Their Fruits.

Here are abundance of *Fruits* of several sorts, as *Dates*, *Oranges* of two sorts, the one sweet, and the other sharp, *Pomgranates*, *Citrons*, *Limes*, *Lemons*, *Macows*, *Grapes*, *Juniper-Apples*, *Papayers*, *Momins*, *Monbains*, *Acajous*, *Icacos*, *Cherries*, *Rayfins*, *Indian Figgs*, *Cocos*, *Plantains*, *Bonanoes*, *Guavars*, *Prickle-Apples*, *Prickle-Pears*, *Eustard-Apples*, *Millions*, both land and water, and *Pine-Apples*, the rarest Fruit in the *Indies*.

Their
Fruits

Their

Barbadoes.

Their Fish.

Their fish. Here are great store of *Fish* in the *Sea*, as *Snap-pers*, *Crabs*, *Lobsters*, *Terbuns*, *Macquerels*, *Mullots*, *Cavallos*, *Parrat-Fish*, *Cony Fish*, and *Green Turtles*, which of all others are the most delicious, with several other sorts appropriated to this and the rest of the *Caribbee Isles*. But the *Rivulets*, or *Ponds*, have few or no *Fish* in them.

Their Beasts.

Their Beasts. Here are no *Beasts* or *Cattle* but what are *Tame*, and brought them; as *Camels*, *Horses*, *Assinegroes*, *Oxen*, *Bulls*, *Cows*, *Sheep*, and *Goats*, and *Hoggs*, which are here in great plenty in every *Plantation*, it being their common food, whose *Flesh* is esteemed very good and delicious; but as for *Beef*, and *Mutton*, it is very dear, as having but a small stock, but might be soon increased, would they spare ground enough for *Pasturage* for them from their other occasions.

Their Herbs and Roots.

Herbs and Roots. Here groweth divers sorts of *English herbs*, and roots, as *Rosemary*, *Lavender*, *Lavender-Cotten*, *Marjerom*, *Winter-Savory*, *Time*, *Par-sley*, *Tansy*, *Sage*, *Parcelane*, &c. and for *Roots*, *Cabages*, *Colworts*, *Collyflowers*, *Turnips*, *Potatoes*, *Onyons*, *Garlick*, *Radishes*, *Lettice*, *Taragon*, *Marigolds*, &c.

Their Birds and Fowles.

Birds and Fowles. Here are several sorts of *Fowles*, as *Turkeys*, *Geese*, *Hens*, &c.

Barbadoes.

33

Hens, Muscovy-ducks, Pigeons, Turtle-Doves, &c. and for small *Birds*, great variety; as *Thrushes, Black-birds, Sparrows, &c.*

Their Insects and Animals.

Here are several *Animals*, and *Insects*, as *Animals*, *Snakes* a yard and a half long, *Scorpions* as big as *Insects*, *Rats*, but no ways hurtful to man or beast; *Lizards*, which are exceeding harmless, much frequenting the houses, and loving the company of men; *Musketoes, Cockroches, and Merrimings*, which are very troublesome in the night in stinging; also, here are *Land crabs* in great abundance, which are found good to eat. And here is a small Fly which they call *Cayouyou*, whose wings in the Night, as it flyeth, casts forth a great luitre, and the *Indians* do commonly catch them, and tye them to their hands or feet, and make use of them instead of a *Candle*, which is forbidden them.

Their Trees.

Here are great variety of *Trees*, fit for several uses, as the *Locust, Mastick, Red-wood*, the *Ironwood-Tree*, and the *Cedar-Tree*, which are fit for building. Also the *Cassia, Fistula, Coloquintida, Tamarine, Cassavie*, of which is made their bread; the *Poyson-Tree*, and the *Physick-Nut*, these have a *Physical*, and some a *Poysonous Vertue* in them. Also, here are these *Trees* following, the *Calibash*, the *Shell* of whose *Fruit*, serveth to carry liquid things in, being of the nature of *Goards*; the *Mangrass-Tree*, which is of an exceeding greatness; the *Roucou*, of whose *bark* is made *Ropes*, as also *Flax*, which being spun, is employed to several uses; the *Lignum vita*, the *Palmeto*, which is ve-

ry large, and beautiful to behold ; with several others.

Several Caves.

Several
Caves.

In this *Island* are divers *Caves*, some of which are very deep, and large enough to hold 500 men ; and these *Caves* are often the Sanctuaries of such *Negro-slaves* that run away, in which they lie a good while ere found out, seldome stirring in the day time, although they are such unwholesome places, by reason of the great damps that are found in them. And it is supposed, that these *Caves* were the *Habitation* of the *Natives*.

Its Division and Towns.

Its Division,
and
Towns.

This *Island* is severed into Eleven *Precincts*, or *Parishes*, in which are 14 *Churches* and *Chappels*, and here are many places which may not unaptly be called *Towns*, as being composed of a long and spacious *Street*, which are beautified with fair houses ; and indeed the whole *Isle* for these many years, is so taken up with *Planters* (there being no wast ground to be found) that it is thorowout beset with *Houses*, at no great distance from one another.

Its chief Towns.

St. Mi-
chael's,

1. St. *Michels* formerly called the *Bridg-Town*, or *Indian Bridg*, scituate at the bottom of *Carlisle-Bay* in the *Leeward*, or Southern part of the *Isle*, which *Bay* is very capacious, deep and secure for *Ships*, being large enough to entertain 500 *Vessels* at one time. The *Town* is long, containing several *streets*, and graced with abundance of well-built houses. It is very populous, being the Residence of the *Governor*, or his *Deputy*, the place of *Ju-
dicature*,

dicature, and the *Scale of Trade*, where most of the *Merchants* and *Factors* in the *Isle* have their *Store-Houses* for the negotiation of their *Affairs*; and from these *Store-Houses* or *Shops*, the *Inhabitants* are supplied with such *Commodities* as they have occasion of, in exchange of theirs, which are the product of the *Isle*. The Town is ill seated, the ground being lower than the banks of the *Sea*, by which means the *Spring-Tides* doth flow over, and there remaining, doth make a kind of a moorish bog, which doth occasion it to be more unhealthy than the other parts of the *Isle*. This Town for its defence, and security of the *Ships*, hath two strong *Forts* opposite to each other, with a *Platform* in the midst, which also commands the *Road*, all which are well Fortified with great *Guns*, &c. The principal of these *Forts* is called *Charles Fort*, being seated on *Nedbams Point*.

2. *Little Bristol*, formerly *Sprights Bay*, scitu- Little Bri-
are about four *Leagues* Leeward from St. *Mi-*
chaels, hath a commodious *Road* for *Ships*, is a stol.
place well frequented and traded unto, and is strongly Defended by two powerful *Forts*.

3. *St. James*, formerly called the *Hall*, seated not far from *Bristol*, hath the accommodation of a good *Road* for *Ships*, and is a place of a considerable *Trade*, for its defence, besides a large *Platform*, hath fortified *Breast-works*; and in this Town is kept for the Precinct, the monthly *Courts*.

4. *Charles-Town*, seated wind-ward of St. *Mi-* Charles
chaels, about two *Leagues*: And on *Oyster-Bay*, it Town.
is secured by two strong *Forts*, the one to the Windward, and the other to the Leeward, of the Town and *Road*, with a *Platform* in the midst. This Town hath the accomodation of weekly *Markets*, and here is kept the monthly *Courts* for the Precinct.

The other *Parishes* are of less note.

Other Places on the Sea Coast.

Other places on the Sea Coast of this *Isle*, beginning Easterly, and so encompassing the *Isle*, are as followeth.

Fowl-Bay, Austins Bay, Maxwells-Bay, where there is a small *Isle*, *Blackrock*, *The Hole*, *Spikes-Bay*, *Balises Bay*, *Long-Bay*, *Clarks-Bay*, and *Constance-Bay*.

The Inhabitants.

The Inhabitants.

The *Inhabitants* of the this *Isle* may be Ranged under 3 heads or sorts, to wit, *Masters*, (which are *English*, *Scotch*, and *Irish*, with some few *Dutch*, *French*, and *Jews*; *Christian servants*, and *Negro slaves*. And these three sorts are exceeding numerous; for, according to a Calculation not long since made, the *Masters*, and *Servants*, did amount to about 50000, and the *Negroes* to about double the number.

The *Masters*, for the most part, live at the height of Pleasure.

The *servants*, at the expiration of 5 years, become *Freemen* of the *Island*, and employ their times according to their *abilities*, and *capacities*; either to get a small *Plantation*, or to work at day-labour in other *Plantations*, or else to exercise their *Trades*, if so capacitated.

Negro-Slaves.

The *Negro slaves* are never out of their *Bondage*, and the *Children* they get, are likewise perpetual *slaves*. They have but mean allowance of *Dye*, *Cloaths*, and *Lodging*; and although held to such hard Labour, and so ill treated, yet are they well contented with their *Conditions*; and if their

Masters

Masters is but any thing kind, they think nothing too much to be done for them; and therefore 'tis great pity to wroug such poor *Creatures*.

The chiefeft *Stock* of a *Planter*, consists in his *servants* and *slaves*, but especially the *slaves*, who are more numerous. And these they Buy on *Ship-board*, as men Buy *Horses* in a *Fayr*, and according as they are handsome, lusty, well shapen, and young, either the *men* or *women*, they give more or less; the general Rates for the *Christian-servants* being about 10*l.* but if one that hath a good Trade, as a *Carpenter*, *Joyner*, *Smith*, or the like, then far more: Likewise, a *Female* that is young and handsome, is higher valued. The general Rate for the better sort of *Negro-men*, is 20*l.* or 25*l.* sterling; and for *Women*, about 15*l.* for the encrease of stock of *Negroes*, they generally take as many *Men* as *Women*.

The Maintenance of the servants and slaves.

The Maintenance of the *servants*, and *Negro-slaves*, as to their *Dyer*, *Apparel*, and *Lodging*, is very inconsiderable.

For their *Food*, they are contented from weeks-end, to weeks-end, with *Potatoes*, *Loblolly*, made of beaten *MaiZe* mixt with water; *Cassader bread* common in all the *Indies*, *Bonavisst*, and such like food that the *Plantation* affordeth; as for *Mear*, they are seldome troubled with it, except at *Christmas*, *Easter*, and *Whitsontide*, and then they have *Hoggs-flesh*, according to the custome of the *Island*; but of late, the *servants* are allowed weekly, a small quantity of *Swines-Flesh*, or salted *Flesh*, or *Fish*; and when any of the *Cattle* dye of any distemper, or by accident, it is given to the *Negroes*, who feed like *Princes* on it.

D 5

Their

Their
Drink.

Their Drinks are *Mobbie*, made of *Potatoes* soaked in water; *Perino*, made of *Casavie-Root*, and water; *Crippa*, *Kill Devil*, *Punch*, made of water and Sugar; *Plantin-drink*, made of *Plantins* and water; *Beveridge*, made of Spring-water, sugar, and the juyce of *Orenge*s; and wine of *Pines*, which is only made of the juyce of the *Fruit*, which is exceeding good and delicious; but this sort, as also the *Beveridge*, and *Punch*, the servants are not much troubled with.

But as for the *Master-Planters*, *Merchants*, *Factors*, and *strangers*, their Fair is far otherwise, having their curious-made *Dishes*, as *Custards*, *Cheese-cakes*, *Tansias*; also *Sturgion*, *Anchoves*, *Caviare*, *Botardo*, *Neats-Tongues*, besides *Poultry*, *Fish*, *Fowl*, *Mutton*, *Beef*, *Kid*, *Pork*, *Beans*, *Pease*, several *Roots*, and other good *Dishes*. And, besides the several sorts of *Liquors* already named, *Wines*, *Strong-waters*, *Brandy*, and *English-Beer*; so that they find no want, and do not consider the condition of those poor wretches, their servants and slaves, who are constrained to so hard a labour.

Their
Apparel.

The *Apparel* they allow their servants yearly, for the men, are 6 pair of *Drawers*, 12 pair of *Shoes*, 3 *Monmouth Caps*, 6 *Shirts*; and for the women, 4 *Smocks*, 3 *Petticoats*, 4 *Coifes*, and 12 pair of *Shoes*, besides, a *Rug-Gown* to each, to keep them warm, in the night, and to put on them when they come sweating from their labour. To the *Negro men*, they allow but 3 pair of *Canvas Drawers*, and to the *Women*, but three *Petticoates*.

But for themselves (especially the better sort) they are exceeding profuse and costly.

Their
Lodging.

The *Lodging* of those poor wretches is worst of all, for having laboured all the day in so hot a

Country,

Countrey, without any nourishing Dyes, at night they must be contented to lye hard, on nothing but a board, without any Covered, in their Huts, or rather Hogsties; but Christian servants are something better Treated, being allowed Hammocks.

Every Sunday, (which is the only day of Rest, and should be set apart for the service of God) they employ either in the getting of the Bark of Trees, and making of Ropes with it, which they Truck away for shirts, Drawers, and the like; or else spend the day in Recreation, as Dancing, and Wrestling, which they much delight in, though they are no great Proficients in either; for in their Dancing, they use antick actions, their hands having more of motion than their feet; and their head, than either; nor do the men and women Dance together, but apart; the Musique to which they Dance, being a sort of Kittle-drums, one bigger than another, which makes a strange and various noise, but whether Harmonious, I leave to the judgment of the Reader.

It is thought by many, that the Christians should be in danger of being murdered by the Negro-slaves, who so much over-top them in number, and the rather, for that they are so cruelly used, and for that reason, many are fearful to venture to dwell here. But this Objection may be thus answered; that first, they are such as were brought from several parts of Africa, and do not understand one anothers Language; and then they are stir'd up with an inbred hatred against one another, it being the custome in those parts, for several petty Kings to go to Wars against one another, and the Prisoners that are taken of each side, they sell unto us, and other European Nations that come to Traffique with them; also, they are

not permitted to touch, nay, hardly to see a *Gun*, or any other *weapon*; and being kept in such a *slavery*, they are fearful of beginning such an *Insurrection*, it being present death for any that shall in the least be found to act, or contrive such a thing.

The Management of a Plantation.

The *Management* of a *Plantation*, ought to be the *Masters* care, yet few of them (except those of the meaner degree) are without their *Overseers*, who takes off that trouble from them, whose Office is to call them to work by the Ring of a *Bell*, at 6 a Clock in the Morning, to appoint them their several works, to give them due *Correction* upon any *Misdemeanour*, or *Idleness*; he likewise dismisses them at 11 a Clock, to go to Dinner, and calls them again by One a clock by the said *Bell*, and dischargeth them at 6 at night.

What I have said in this *Treatise* of *Barbadoes* concerning their *servants*, and *slaves*, may be said in that of *Jamaica*; for the *servants*, and *slaves*, are their greatest stock; those they Buy, the *servants* for a Term of years, the *Negroes* for ever; their *Apparel* which they allow to either being much the same, but their *Dyet* better; and for their labour, it may be said to be much the same, the *Island* producing the same *Commodities*.

The Island of Barbadoes very strong.

The Island very strong

This *Island* is very strong, as well by *Nature*, as *Art*, being sheltered with *Rocks* and *Shoals*; and where nature hath not thus defended it, it is Fortified by *Trenches* and *Rampiers*, with *Pallisadoes*, *Curtains*, and *Counter-Scarfs*; besides, round about the *Isle*, regarding the *Sea*, is standing *Wood*: Here are also, for its further Defence, 3 *Forts*, one for a *Magazine* for the *Ammunition*, and *Pow-*

der to lye in, and the other two for places of *Re-treats*, as occasion serveth. They have also for their further security, a standing *Militia*, consisting of two *Regiments* of *Horse*, and five of *Foot*, which are Stout, and well-Disciplined men, and always to be Ready on beat of Drum.

The Government of this Isle.

This *Isle* is Governed by *Laws* assimulated to those of *England*, for all matters either *Civil*, *Ecclesiastick*, *Criminal*, *Maritime*, or *Martial*; yet not without some few *Laws* appropriate to themselves. which are not repugnant to the *Laws* of *England*. The Government of the Island.

For the Execution of these *Laws*, they have their *Courts* of *Judicature*.

The *Isle* is divided into four *Circuits*, in each of which, there is an Inferiour *Court* for civil *Causes*, from which, Appeals may be made to the the *Supream Court*.

Here are also *Justices* of the *Peace*, *Constables*, *Church-wardens*, and *Tything-men*.

And for the *Administration* of *Justice*, here are yearly Five *Sessions*.

As concerning the nature of the *Sugar-Canes*, how to *Plant* them, their *Growth*, *Cutting*, *Grinding*, *Boyling*; the *Conveyance* of the *Skimmings* into the *Cisterns*, how to *Distill* it for *Spirits*; how long it stays in the *Cureing-house*, before it be good *Muscovado-Sugar*; together with the making it into *Whites*, is not my business in this small *Treatise*, to give the Reader instructions therein, referring to Mr. *Richard Ligons* Book of the Description of this *Isle*. See Mr. Ligons Book of Barbadoes page 87.



A
DESCRIPTION
OF
The ISLAND of
St. *CHRISTOPHERS*.

Its Scitua-
tion &c.

ST. *Christophers*, so called from *Christopher Columbus*, the first discoverers thereof, situate in the *Latitude* of 17 degrees, and 25 *min.* in circuit, about 75 *miles* : The Land lieth high and mountainous in the midst, from which springeth several *Rivers*, which oftentimes, by reason of the *Raines* that falleth down the *Mountains*, are overflown to the detriment of the *Inhabitants*.

The Soyl, and Commodities, &c.

Its Soyl,
and Com-
modities.

The *Soyl* is light and sandy, and very apt to produce several sorts of *Fruits*, *Provisions*, and *Commodities* ; as *Sugar*, *Tobacco*, *Cotton*, *Ginger*, &c.

This *Isle*, by reason of its several great and steep *Mountains*, between which are Springs of hot, and Sulphurous *Water*, with horrid *Precipices*,
and

and thick Woods, renders it very impassable through the midst: And the steepy *Ascents* of the *Mountains*, are divided into several *Stages*, or *Stories*, where are spacious ways.

On the *Sea-side* there is a *Salt-pit*, called *Gul-desac*, and not far from the said *Salt-pit*, there is a small *Isthmus* of land, which reacheth within a mile and a half of the *Island* of *Neivis*, or *Mavis*.

This *Island* is a place exceeding delightful, and of a most delectable Prospect to the Eye of the beholder; for if the Eye be directed downwards, from the top, it hath a Prospect of curious *Gardens*, which gently descend to the *Sea-side*; and in regard of the continual Ascent of the *Isle*, the lower Stage or Story, doth not debar the Eye of the pleasant Prospect of that which lyeth at a Remoter distance, which is terminated by those high *Mountains*: And that which maketh the Prospect the more delectable in the several *Plantations* (which are bounded with Rows of *Trees* always in their Verdure) are the fair *Houses* covered with glazed *Slate*.

The Division of the Isle, and how Possessed.

The whole *Isle* is divided into four *Quarters* or *The Isle* *Cantons*, two of which are possessed by the *English*, and two by the *French*; which parts are not very de-
lightful,
and of a
pleasing
Prospect:
so well watered, as those of the *English*, but are better for *Tillage*, and not so *Hilly*.

The *English* are more Populous then the *French*, and have two fortified places, one commanding the great *Haven*, and the other a descent not far from *Pointe de sable*.

The *French* have Four strong *Forts*, of which one hath *Regular Works* like a *Cittadel*, that of most note commands the *Haven*, and is called *Basse-Terre*.

Both

Both the *English*, and the *French*, keep constant Guard at their *Forts*, placed at the entrance of the *Paths* which leads to the several *Wards*, for the better security of each other.

Their
Churches.

Here are five *Churches* in those parts belonging to the *English*, viz. One at *Sandy-point*, one at *Palme-Tree*, another near the great Road, and two at the Inlet of *Cayoune*, with many fair Structures.

A Town
Possessed
by the
French.

The *French*, besides their several *Habitations*, dispersed up and down in their *quarters*, have at *Basse-Terre* (near the *Haven* where *Ships* lye at *Anchor*) a *Town* of a good bigness, whose *Houses* are well built, of *Brick*, *Freestone*, and *Timber*; where the *Merchants* have their *Store-houses*, and is well Inhabited by *Tradesmen*, and are well served with such *Commodities* both for the *Back*, and *Belly*, together with *Utenfils* for their *Houses*, and *Plantations*, as they have occasion of, in exchange of such *Commodities* which are the product of the *Island*. Here is a fair, and large *Church*, as also a *publique-Hall*, for the administration of *Justice*; Here is also a very fair *Hospital*, built by the *General*, for such people that cannot get cure at their *Houses*; where they are well maintained and attended by *Doctors*, and *Physicians*, for the recovery of their *Healths*. Here is also a stately *Castle*, being the Residence of the *Governour*, most pleasantly seated, at the foot of a high *Mountain*, not far from the *Sea*, having spacious *Courts*, delightful *Walks*, and *Gardens*, and enjoyeth a curious Prospect.



A

DESCRIPTION OF

The ISLAND of *NEIVIS*, or *MEVIS*.

THe Island of *Neivis*, or *Mevis*, lyeth not far from *St. Christophers*, as I have before noted, and in the *Latitude* of Seventeen degrees, and Nineteen *minutes*.

Its Scituation.

It is but small, being not above Eighteen miles in Circuit.

Extent.

There is but One *Mountain* in the *Isle*, and that is seated in the midst, which is of a great height, but of an easy Access, and cloathed with *Trees* from its Somer to the bottom ; and about this *Mountain*, are the *Plantations* which reach to the *Sea-shore*.

Springs of Water.

Here are divers *Springs* of *Fresh-water*, and one Spring of a *Hot* and *Mineral water*, not far from whose Spring-head are *Baths* made, which are much frequented for the Curing of several *disorders* in the Body of man.

A Spring of Mineral water, and Baths,

It

It is indifferent Fertile, and hath store of Deer and other Game for *Hunting*.

The *Isle* is Inhabited by about three or four Thousand, who live well, and drive a *Trade* for such things as they have occasion for, by exchanging such *Commodities* as the *Isle* produceth; as *Sugar, Cotton, Ginger, Tobacco, &c.*

It is a well-Governed *Colony*, where Justice is duly administred, and all Vices severely punished.

Their
Churches,
&c.

For the Worship of God, here are three *Churches*; and for its further defence, and safety, it hath a *Fort*, whereon are mounted several *Peeces*, for the security of the *ships* in the Road, or Harbour, called *Bath-Bay*, as also the publique-*Store-house*.

This *Isle*, as the rest of the *Caribbee's*, are troubled with *Muscheto's, Chigos, Murigoin's*, and other *stinging Flies*, which do much Annoy the Inhabitants.

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DESCRIPTION

O F

The ISLAND of

ANTEGO.

THe Island of *Antego*, is seated in the *Latitude* 16 degrees, and 11 minutes. Its Situation.
 It is in Length, about six, or seven Leagues, and about the same breadth in many places. Extent.

It is of a difficult access, and very dangerous for shipping, by reason of the Rocks which encompass it.

It hath some few *springs of Fresh-water*, besides which, the *Inhabitants*, which are about 8 or 900 have made several *Cisterns*, and *Ponds*, for the preserving of *Rain-water*. The number of Inhabitants.

The *Isle* doth abound in *Fish*, amongst which, is the *Sword-Fish* which of all others, would be the chief in the Sea.

Here are great plenty of most sorts of *Wild Fowl*, and *fowl*, and not wanting in *Venison*, and *Tame Cattle*. Cattle.

The *Commodities* that it affordeth, are *Sugar*, *Indico*, *Ginger*, *Tobacco*, &c. Commodities.

A



A
DESCRIPTION
OF
The ISLAND of
St. VINCENT.

Its Situation.

Extent and Fertility.

THe *Island* of St. Vincent, lyeth in the *Latitude* of Sixteen degrees.

It is about 20 miles in Length, and Fifteen in Breadth, of a Fertile *soyl*, yeilding abundance of *Sugar Canes* ; which grow Naturally without Planting.

It is well watered with *Rivers*, and affordeth many safe *Roads*, and convenient *Bays* for Shipping.

The *English* have here some *settlement*, but are not very powerful.



A

DESCRIPTION

O F

The ISLAND of

DOMINICA.

THis *Iſle* is ſeated in the *Latitude* of Fifteen degrees and a half. Its Situation.
It is about 12 *Leagues* in length, and 8 Extent,
in breadth.

On the *West* ſide of the *Iſle*, there is a convenient Harbour for ſhips.

It is very *Mountainous*, yet not without many Fertile *Valleys*, producing ſeveral *Commodities*, but chiefly *Tobacco*, which is planted by the *English*; but the *Natives* which are *Canibals*, and very Barbarous, doth much hinder the coming of the *English* to ſettle here.



E

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A
DESCRIPTION
OF
The ISLAND of
MONTSERRAT.

Its Extent,
Scituation,
Fertility,
&c.

MONTSERRAT, an *Island* of a small Extent, not exceeding *Ten Miles* in Length, and of a less Breadth.

It is seated in the *Latitude* of 17 degrees : It is much inclined to *Mountains*, which are well cloathed with *Cedar*, and other *Trees*; and the *Valleys*, and *Plains* are very Fertile.

This *Isle* is most Inhabited by the *Irish*, who have here a *Church* for Divine *Worship*.



A

N DESCRIPTION

O F

T. The ISLAND of
ANGUILLA.

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 who

T His *Isle* is seated in the *Latitude* of Eighteen degrees, and One and Twenty *Minutes.* Its *Situation*, *extent* &c.

It Extendeth it self in Length, about ten Leagues, and in Breadth about Three.

The *Inhabitants* are *English*, which are computed to amount unto two or three Hundred, who are but poor, the *Isle* being said not to be worth the keeping.



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DESCRIPTION
OF
The ISLAND of
MONTSERRAT.

Its Extent,
Situation,
Fertility,
&c.

MONTSERRAT, an *Island* of small Extent, not exceeding Ten Miles in Length, and of a less Breadth.

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A

DESCRIPTION

O F

The ISLAND of

ANGUILLA.

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A

DESCRIPTION

O F

The ISLAND of
B A R B A D A.

Its Situation
 Fertility &c.

B *ARBADA*, or *Barboude*, situate in the *Latitude* of Seventeen degrees and a half:

It is an *Ile* of no great Extent, not exceeding Fifteen miles in Length, nor is it of any considerable Account to the *English*, who are the Possessors of it: Yet is it found to be of a Fertile Soyl, and to be well stored with *Cattle*, *Sheep*, &c. and may produce several good *Commodities*, were it well managed to the advantage of the *Inhabitants*.



A

DESCRIPTION

OF

The ISLES of
BERMUDES,
OR,

The Summer-ISLES.

EAST of *Virginia*, and *Carolina*, which is a part of *Florida*, lyeth the Isles of *Bermudes*; so called, from *John Bermudes* a Spaniard, by whom they were first discovered. They are also called the *Summer-Isles*, from the Shipwrack that one *George Summers* (an English-man) there suffered. Their Situation, and Name.

These *Isles* lye distant from *England*, about 15 or 1600 *Leagues*, from *Madera*, 1000, or 1200; from *Hispansola*, 400; and from *Carolina*, which is the nearest part of Land, about 300 *Leagues*.

Their Extent,

Of these *Isles*, the greatest called *St. Georges*, is 5 or 6 *Leagues* long, and almost thorowout, not above St. Georges Isle.

E 3

above a quarter, a third, or a half a League broad, the others are much less.

Their Form, &c.

Several
good
Ports.

All these *Isles* together, form a body like a *Crescent*, and inclose very good *Ports*, the chief among which, are those of the *Great Sound*, *Herringtons Inlet*, *Southampton*, and *Pagets*; which with their *Forts* of *Dover*, and *Warwick*, take their names from the several Noble men that were concerned as undertakers.

The Fertility, Commodities, Fruits, &c.

Its Ferti-
lity.

The *Earth* is exceeding Fertile, yeilding two Crops yearly; their *Maize* they gather in *July*, and *December*.

Their
Fruits.

They have excellent *Fruits*, as *Oranges*, *Dates*, *Mulberries* both *White* and *Red*; where breed abundance of *Silk-worms* which Spin *Silk*.

Their
Commo-
dities.

Their chief *Commodities* are *Oranges*, *Couchanil*, and *Tobacco*, with some *Pearl*, and *Ambergreece*, and with these they drive some small *Trade*.

They have plenty of *Tortoises*, which is their ordinary food, whose *Flesh* is very delicious.

Hoggs.

Their *Hoggs*, which the *Spaniards* formerly carried thither, are greatly encreased.

Fowles.

They have many *Fowls*, and *Birds*, amongst which, a great many *Cranes*, with a *Sea-Fowl* that breeds in holes like *Rabbers*.

Defective
in Fresh
Water.

They have no *Fresh-water* for their occasions, but that of *Wells*, and *Pits*, which *Ebbs* and *Flows* with the *Sea*, there being neither *Fountain* nor *Stream* in these *Isles*.

No Venimous Beast.

In these *Isles* are no *Venemous Beast*, their *Spiders* Their are not poysonous, but are of sundry and various *Shiders*. *Colours*; and in the hot weather, they make their *webs* so strong, that oft-times the small *Birds* are entangled and caught in them.

Cadar Trees.

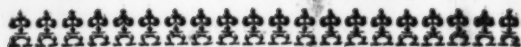
Here are *Cadar Trees*, which differs from all others in several respects, but the wood is very sweet.

The Air and Healthfulness.

The *Skie* is almost always Serene, and when These *Isles* darkned with *Clouds*, it commonly *Thunders*, and exceeding *Lightneth*: And the *Air* is very Temperate, and exceeding healthful. so exceeding healthful, that it is rare to hear that any one dyeth of any Distemper, but only Old age; insomuch, that many have removed from *England* hither, only for the enjoyment of a long, and healthful life. And those that have made any long continuance here, are fearful of removing out of so pure an *Air*.

The Inhabitants.

The *English* first settled themselves on these *Isles* The Inhabitants and about the year 1612. and have now established a bitants and powerful *Colony*, there being at present, about strength of four or five Thousand *Inhabitants*, who have the *Isle* strongly Fortified the *Approaches*, which with the *Rocks* in the *Sea*, renders them Impregnable.



A DESCRIPTION OF CAROLINA.

CAROLINA, a New established Colony, of the *English*, being that part of *Florida* adjoining to *Virginia*; which makes its Northern bounds in the *Latitude* of 36 degrees, and extendeth it self to the *Latitude* of 29, which makes its extream Southern bounds; on the East it is washed with the *Atlantick Ocean*, and on the West, it hath that large Tract of land which runneth into the *Pacifique Ocean*.

Its Bounds
and Situation.

Its Temperature, and Healthfulness.

This
Country
very
healthful.

It is a *Countrey* blest with a Temperate, and wholesome *Air*, the *Heat* in *Summer*, nor the *Cold* in *Winter*, which is not so much as to check the growth of Plants, Trees, &c. The several Fruits, and Plants, having their distinct seasons being no ways offensive to the *Inhabitants*. Neither is the *Air* thus Temperate, and Agreeable to the *Natives* only, but it is as Favourable to the *English*. And being thus healthful, hath Invited several persons from the *Bermudes* to settle here; who dwelling in so pure an *Air*, durst not venture in any other *Countrey*. Nor do those from the *Bermudes* only remove hither, upon the assurance

of

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Pleasant
 Meadows
 Pine Plains
 East Branch
 Turkey Quarters

1000

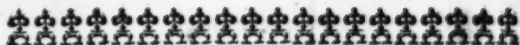
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Part of Virginia

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A
DESCRIPTION
OF
CAROLINA.

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of a happy life, joyned with the gaining of Fair Estates, but also many English from most of the American Plantations, it being generally esteemed, one of the best Colonies that ever the English were Masters of; for here is Health, Pleasure, and Profit to be found, which cannot be met with in so large a measure, in any Countrey of the Indies.

Their Fruits, Hearbs, &c.

The Soyl is Rich, and Fertile, and produceth ^{Their} excellent Fruits; as Appricocks, Peaches, ^{Fruits.} Grapes, (of which the English have made good Wine) Olives, Walnuts, Apples, Pears, Plumbs, Cherries, Figgs, Mulberries, Strawberries, water-Mellons, Marachocks, Quinces, and other Fruits known to us in Europe, which for goodness are no ways Inferiour to them; and in the Southern part Oranges, Limes, Pomgranates, and Pome Citrons. And indeed, the Earth is very apt to produce, and bring to Maturity, Corn, all sorts of Garden-Hearbs, and Roots, &c.

Its Commodities.

The Commodities which this Countrey doth and ^{Commo-} may produce, are Wines, Oyls, Silk, (Mulberry-Trees ^{dities.} growing in great abundance in the Woods) Cotton, Indico, Ginger, Tobacco, &c. And it is believed, that here may be made of the three first Commodities, wines, Oyls, and Silk, such great abundance, to theirs, and this Kingdoms enrichment, that besides what we shall use our selves, we may have wherewith to furnish Forrain Parts.

Their
in it

Their Trees.

Trees. Besides the *Mulberry-Trees*, here are those of *Cedar*, *Oak*, both *White* and *Red*, *Poplar*, *Bay*, *Ash*, and *Pine*; with several others whose names are yet unknown.

Their Rivers, Fish, and Fowl.

Rivers. The *Cöuntry* is very well watered with *Rivers*, there being between *Cape-Carteret*, and *Port-Royal*, which is not above 60 *Miles*, 5 or 6 great *Navigable Rivers*, which discharge themselves into the *Sea*, besides several others of less Remark. And these *Rivers* are plentifully stored with excellent *Fish* of sundry sorts, which being the same as are found in *Virginia*, which comes next to be treated of, I shall omit the naming of them here.

Their Fowls. Here are also great plenty of *Wild-Fowl*, as *Geese*, *Cranes*, *Swans*, *Heron*s, *Curlews*, *Heath-Cocks*, *Oxys*, *Brants*, *Dotterels*, *Widgeons*, *Teals*, and *Duck*, and *Mallard* in an undestroyable quantity.

Provisions in the woods.

The *woods* are well stored with large *Turkeys*, *Pheasants*, *Partridges*, *Turtle-Doves*, *Wood-Pigeons*, with great variety and plenty of small *Birds*. Also in the *woods*, are great plenty of *Deer*, with abundance of *Hares*, *Conys*, &c.

Here

Here are divers delightful, and spacious Savannas.

The Natives of Carolina.

The *Natives of Carolina*, according to the observation of Mr. John Ledener (who made three several journeys from *Virginia*, to *Carolina*, about the year 1670. on purpose for a discovery of those parts, and the better understanding the nature and disposition of the *Inhabitants*) are said by him, to be a people of a ready wit, and though illiterate, of a good understanding. For the Account of time, (he saith,) they make use of *Hieroglyphicks*, and *Emblems of things*; likewise they instruct their *Children* in such things as relates to their *Families* and *Countrey*, which is so preserved from *Generation*, to *Generation*; where a battle hath been fought, or upon the settlement of a *Colony*, they raise a small *Pyramid* of stone, which doth consist of the number slain, or settled at such a *Colony*. For *Religious Rites*, either *Devotion*, *Sacrifice*, or *Burial*, they make a round circle of short *Straws*, or *Reeds*, and according to the placing of the said *straws*, or *reeds*, it is known for what it was made; and to meddle with such *Circles*, is esteemed no better than *Sacrilege*.

He saith, they worship one *God*; as *Creator* of all things, to whom their *High-Priest* offers *Sacrifice*, but believes he hath something else to do, than to regard *Humane Affairs*, but doth commit the Government thereof to lesser *Deities*; that is, to good and evil *Spirits*, to whom their *Inferiour Priests* makes their *Devotion*, and *Sacrifice*. He saith, they believe the *Transmigration* of the *Soul*, and when any one dyeth, they *Interr* with the *Corps*, *Provisions*, and *Householdstuff* for the *Elizium* or next world, which they fancy to be beyond the

The Disposition &c. of the Natives.

the *Mountains*, and *Indian Ocean*. He further saith, that from Four women, they believe all mankind Sprung, and do therefore divide themselves into as many *Tribes*; and in their *Marriages* they are very Superstitious.

He saith, they are generally well-proportionate; they are great Favourers of the *English*, living together in Love and Friendship, and upon all occasions, ready to contribute their assistance unto them. They are generally of a good, and honest meaning, no ways addicted to *Vice*, or to *Extravagancies*, contenting themselves with a mean *Dyes* and *Apparel* for their present subsistence not taking much care for the time to come. He further saith, that they are much addicted to *Mirth*, and *Dancing*; they are also much prone to *honour*, and *Valour*, which they place above all other *Vertues*, which doth occasion them to be so continually engaged against one another in Wars: and that side which Fortune Crowneth with Victory, *Triumphal Jollaties* are performed by them.

The *Countrey* (he saith) is divided into several petty *Kingdoms*, and the *People* in the one keep no good Correspondence with those that border upon them, and on the least occasion, wage War one against another.

Its Division
into
Kingdoms.

In this *Countrey* of *Carolina* (he saith) that there are several *Indian Towns* which are generally the Habitation of the *King*, that commands the *Territory*.

The Proprietors of Carolina.

The Proprietors of
Carolina.

This *Province* or *Countrey* of *Carolina*, was first Possessed by the *English*, about the year 1660. and became a *Proprietorship*; which his present Majesty K. Charles the Second, granted by Pa-


rent

tent to the Right Noble, *George Duke of Al-*
bemarle, Earl of *Torrington*, Baron *Mouck* of
Potheridge, *Peachempe* and *Tey*s, Knight of the
 Noble Order of the *Gar*ter, *Captain General* of
 his Majesties *Land-Forces*, and one of the Lords
 of his Majesties most Honourable *Privy Council*,
 &c. The Right Honourable, *Edward* Earl of
Clarendon, Viscount *Cornbury*, and Baron *Hide*
 of *Hendon*, &c. The Right Honourable, *Wil-*
liam Earl of *Craven*, Viscount *Craven* of *Uffington*,
 Baron *Craven* of *Hamsted-Marshal*, Lord Lie-
 tenant of the County of *Middlesex*, and Borough
 of *Southwark*, and one of the Lords of his Maje-
 sties most Honourable *Privy Council*, &c. The
 Right Honourable *John* Lord *Berkley*, Baron *Ber-*
ley of *Stratton*, Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland* for
 his Majesty, &c. The Right Honourable, the
 Earl of *Shaftsbury*, The Honourable Sr. *George*
Carteret of *Hawnes* in *Bedfordshire* Baronet, *Vice-*
Chamberlain of his Majesties *Houshold*, and of his
 Majesties most Honourable *Privy Council*, &c.
 Sr. *William Berkley* of in the County of
 Knight and Baronet, and to Sr.
John Colleton of *London*, Knight and Baronet; and
 to their *Heirs* and *Successors*.

And the said *Lords proprietors*, having by their
Patent, power to establish a *Government*, and
 make *Laws* for the better Regulation thereof, and
 the inviting of *Inhabitants*, have formed a *Model*,
 which is so well framed, for the good & welfare of
 the *Inhabitants*, that it is esteemed by all judicious
 persons without compare; but the said *Model*,
 being too long to be set down in this small *Trea-*
tise, I must be constrained to omit it.

The Settlements of the English,

Here are at present two considerable Settlements of the *English*, for so short a time, the one at *Albemarle-River* in the *North*, and the other about the midst of the *Countrey* on *Ashley River*, which is likely to be the *Scale* of Trade for the whole *Countrey*, as being scituate very *Commodious* for *Shipping*, and in a healthful place,



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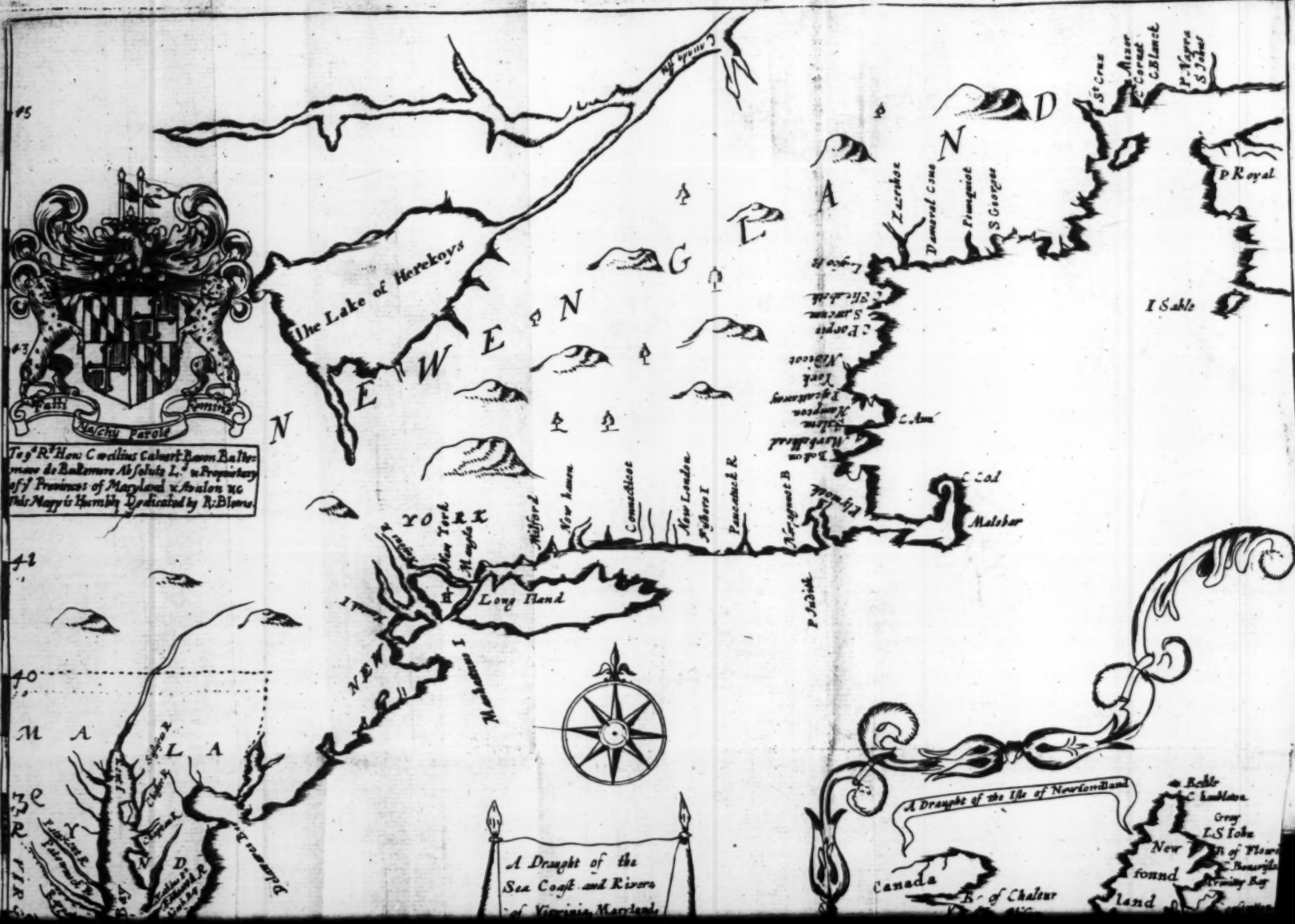
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A

to perfection; but at length, through the industry
of



To y^e R^{ty} Hon^{ble} C^{on}stable Robert Bacon Ballo
 man de Baltimore Absolute L^{ty} in Proprietary
 of y^e Province of Maryland & Avalon &c
 This Map is Humbly Dedicated by R. Blount



A
DISCRIPTION
OF
VIRGINIA.

Its Bounds.

VIRGINIA particularly now so called, ^{Its} hath for its Southern Limits, *Carolina*; ^{Bounds} for its Eastern, the *Atlantick* Ocean; for its Northern, *Maviland*; and for its Western, that vast tract of *Land* which runneth into the *South-Sea*.

Its Name.

This *Countrey* was said to be first discovered by ^{Its Name} *Francis Drake* (as indeed all this Tract of Sea- and why? ^{called} *Coast*) and was so named by Sir. *Walter Rawleigh*, a great promoter of this discovery,) in honour of *Queen Elizabeth*, who then Reigned.

The Settlement of the English.

Much time was spent in the discovery of this *Countrey*, with vast expences in the setting forth of *Ships*, and not without the great loss of many poor wretches life, before it could be brought to perfection; but at length, through the Industry of



To y^e R^{ty} Hon^{ble} Carolina Calvert Baron Baltimore
 Governor de Baltimore Absolute L^y & Proprietary
 of the Province of Maryland & Avalon &c
 This Map is Humbly Dedicated by R. Blome

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A Draught of the
 Sea Coast and Rivers
 of Virginia, Maryland
 and New England
 Taken from the latest
 Surveys.
 London Printed for
 Ric Blome.

† Capt. Smith, a great Promoter of the English sailing at Virginia.

of † Captain John Smith, and other worthy persons, who took great pains for the advancement of these discoveries, fortune begun to smile on her, and about the Reign of King James, a Patent was granted to certain persons as a Corporation, and called the Company of Adventurers of Virginia. Afterwards other Patents were granted to them for larger Extents of Land excluded in the former; but the said Corporation, committing of several and frequent Misdemeanours, and Misdemeanours, the said Patent about the year 1623 was made Null; since which it hath been free for all his Majesties Subjects, to Trade into these parts,

Its Air and Temperature.

This Countrey is blest with a sweet and wholesome Air, and the Clime of late very agreeable to the English, since the clearing of Woods; so that now few dyeth of the Countreys disease, called the Seasoning.

Virginia now very healthful.

The Soyl.

It is every where interlaced with delectable Hills, and rich Valleys, and of a Soyl so Fertile, that an Acre of ground commonly yieldeth 200 Bushels of Corn, and is very apt to produce what is put therein, as English Grains, Roots, Seeds, Plants, Fruits, &c. besides those appropriated to the Countrey, and other adjacent parts of America.

The Soyl very Rich.

Their Fruits.

Excellent Fruits.

Here are excellent Fruits in great abundance, which may be compared with those of Italy or Spain, as Apricocks, Peaches, Mellons, Apples, Pears, Plumbs, Cherries, Grapes, Figs, Quince,

ees, Maracocks, Puchamines, Chesnuts, Walnuts, Olives, Straberries, Rasberries, Goosberries, and Mulberries in great abundance.

Of their Apples they make Syder; of their Pears, Perry; and of their Grapes, Wine.

Their Roots and Herbs.

They have several sorts of Roots, as Potatoes, Plenty of Carrets, Turnips, Artichoaks, Onyons, Cabbages, Roots, and Colly-flowers, Sparagus, &c. And most sorts of Herbs. Garden-herbs, known to us, in great plenty,

Their Fowles, and Birds.

Here is great plenty of Fowl, as wild Turkeys, ^{Abund} which usually weigh 6 stone; Partridges, Swans, ^{dance of} Geese, Ducks, Teal, Widgzons, Dotterells, Fowle, Heathcocks, Oxeyes, Brants, Pidgeons, Cranes, Herons, Eagles, and several sorts of Hawkes, And for small Birds, innumerable quantities of sundry sorts, as Blackbirds, Thrushes, Red-birds; and above all, the Mock-bird, which counterfeiteth the notes of all Birds.

Their Wilde Beasts, and Tame Cattle.

They have great store of wilde Beasts, as Lyons, ^{Virginia} Bears, Leopards, Tygars, Wolves, and Dogs like well stored Wolves, but bark not; Buffeloes, Elks, whose ^{with beates} Flesh is as good as Beef; Rosconnes, ^{and Tame} Utcunquois, Cattle, Deer, Hares, Bevers, Ottors, Foxes, Martins, Poulcats, Wesells, Musk-Rats, Flying Squirrels, &c. And for Tame Cattle, Cows, Sheep, Goats, Hogs, and Horses in great plenty.

Their Fish.

Variety of Fish. Here is great plenty of Excellent Fish, as well in the Sea, and Bay of *Chesopeack*, as in the Rivers, viz. *Cods*, *Thornback*, *Sturgeon*, *Grampuses*, *Porpuses*, *Drums*, *Cat-Fish*, *Basses*, *Sheepsheads*, (which makes Broath like that of Mutton) *Cony-Fish*, *Rock-Fish*, *Crecy Fish*, *White Salmon*, *Mullets*, *Soles*, *Plaice*, *Mackrel*, *Trouts*, *Perches*, *Conger-Eels*, *Herrings*, *Oysters*, *Shrimps*, *Cockles*, *Muscles*, &c.

Commodities.

The Pro-
duct of the
Countrey. *Commodities* which the Countrey doth, or may produce, are *Hemp*, *Flax*, *Hops*, *Rape-seed*, *Annice-seed*, *Woad*, *Madder*, *Pot-Ashes*, *Honey*, *Wax*, *Silk*, (if they would make it, *Mulberry-Trees* here growing in such great plenty) *Sassafras*, *Sarsaparilla*, several sweet Gums, and *Balsomes* of Sovereign vertues, several sorts of *Plants*, *woods*, &c. used by *Dyers*, here are veins of *Aloms*, *Iron*, and *Copper*, sundry sorts of Rich *Furrs*, *Elk-skins*, (which maketh excellent *Buff*) and other *Hides*, *Pitch*, *Tarr*, *Rozin*, *Turpentine*, *Butter*, *Cheese*, and *salted Flesh* and *Fish*, which find vent at the *Barbadoes*, and other *Caribbee Isles*; but above all these, their cheif *Commodity* is *Tobacco*, which they are sure to find vent for, and is the Standard by which all other *Commodities* are prized; but it were well for the *Inhabitants* if they would imploy their time, about the making of *Silk*, or some other *Commodities*, which in a short time would be found more advantageous unto them, and then their *Tobacco* would not be so great a *Drug* as of late it is, insomuch that the
Merchant

Merchant oft-times had rather lose it, then to pay the charges and Duties of *Freight, Customs, Excise, &c.*

Here groweth a kind of *Flax*, called *Silk-grass*, of which the *Indians* make *Thred, & Strings*, and is good to make *Linnen cloath*, and *shifts*, and would make excellent strong *Cables*.

Their Trade.

Here all *Trades-men*, especially *Handicrafts* finds good encouragement; and for those *Commodities* aforesaid, the *English* (who have the sole *Trade*) bring them all sorts of *Apparel*, all manner of *Utensils*, belonging to *Household-stuff*, or necessary in their *Plantations*, or otherwise; also *Wine, Brandy*, and other strong *Drinks*; likewise all *Silks, Stuff*, and *Cloath*, both *Linnen* and *wollen*, which they convert to several uses according to their *Fancies*, being now supplied by *Tailors*.

Their Trees.

Here groweth sundry sorts of *Trees*, of the red and white *Oak, Black Walnut, Cedar, Pine, Cypress, Chestnut, Poplar, Ash, Elm, &c.* many of which are very good for the building of *Ships*, and other uses.

The Rivers.

This Countrey is well watered with several *great*, and strong *Rivers*, which lose themselves in the *Gulph* or bay of *Chesapeake*, which gives entrance for shipping in this *Country*, as also to *Mary-Land* next adjoining; which said *Bay* is very large, *Capacious*, and *Comodious* for *Ship*.

ping, being said to run up into the *Countrey* northwards 75 Leagues: its breadth in many places, being 5, 6, or 7 Leagues, and sometimes more, and 6 or 7 Fathom deep, and its opening to the South between *Cape-Henry*; which begineth *Virginia*, and *Cape-Charles* on the other side opposite, being about 10, or 12 Leagues wide.

Its chief
Rivers,

The principal of these *Rivers* begineth at *Cape-Henry*, are *Pawhatan*, now called *James-River*, being very large and Commodious for ships, and found navigable about 50 Leagues. *Pamunke*, now *York River*, also large and Navigable, about 20 Leagues. *Rapahanock* or *Toppahanock*, likewise a good River and Navigable, about 40 Leagues, which is the last River of *Virginia* Northwardly, that falls into the *Bay* of *Chesapeake*.

Their Towns.

James
Town,

Upon, or near, these *Rivers* for the convenience of shipping, the *English* are seated, which at present do amount unto the number of about 30, or 40000, and have some *Towns*, the chief amongst which, is *James-Town*, or rather *James City*, commodiously seated on *James-River*; The *Town* is beautified with many fair and well built Brick Houses, and as it is the chief town of the *Countrey*; here is kept the *Courts* of *Judicature* and *Offices* of publique concern; not far from which, at *Green-Spring*, resideth the *Governor* *Sir-William Berkley*.

Elizabeth
Town.

Next to *James-Town* may be reckoned that of *Elizabeth*, seated at the mouth of the said River, a well built Town.

Dales-
Gift.

Also *Dales-gift*, *Wicocomoco*, *Bermuda*, and others.

The English Government.

This Countrey is Governed by *Laws* agreeable *Virginia* with those of *England*, for the deciding of all under a *Causes* both *Civil* and *Criminal*; which said *Laws* are thus made by the *Governour*, appointed by his *Majesty*, with the consent of the *General Assembly*, which doth consist of his *Council*, and the *Burgeses* chosen by the *Free-holders*. good Governmen.

And for the better *Government*, the *Countrey*, which is possessed by the *English*, is divided into several *Counties*, in each of which are *Sheriffs*, *Justices* of the *Peace*, and other *Officers*, which are from time to time appointed by the *Governour*; The names of the *Counties* are those of *Carotuck*, *Charles*, *Glocester*, *Hartford*, *Henrico*, *James*, *New-Kent*, *Lancaster*, *Middlesex*, *Nansemond*, *Lower-Norfolk*, *Northampton*, *Northumberland*, *Rappahanock*, *Surrey*, *Warwick*, *Westmorland*, *Isle of Wight*, and *York*, and in each of these *Counties*, are held petty *Courts*, every month, from which there may be *Appeals* to the *Quarter-Court* held at *James Town*.

The Natives or Indians.

Virginia was, and yet is the habitation of divers sorts of *Indians*, which have no dependance upon each other, being of particular *Tribes*, and having their peculiar *King* to Govern them; every *Indian-Town*, or rather poor *Village*, being the habitation of a *King*; and these *People* do rather live at enmity, than amity together. And as to their *Dispositions*, *Manners*, *Religions*, &c. there is found a difference, but most of all in their *Languages*; so that those *People* may not improp-

perly be called so many several *Nations*.

They are generally a sort of people well proportionate, stout, of a swarthy complexion, their Hair black, and flagggy, which they wear long; they are of a ready wit, very Subtle, and Treacherous, not much addicted to labour, being too great lovers of their ease; they are much given to *Hunting*, and going to *Wars* with each other, their Weapons being the *Bow* and *Arrows*, at which they are very expert, being good marks men; but of late they have got the use of *Guns*, and other *Weapons*, through the folly of the English in shewing them. They are very loving and obedient to their *Kings*; in matters of *Religion*, they observe strange *Ceremonies*, and their *Priests* (which are esteemed *Conjurors*) make *Sacrifices* for them. They believe the *Transmigration* of the *Soul*, and have strange fancies about the *Creation* of the *World*, they believe there is a *God*, but think he hath something else to do then to concern himself with things below, as too inferior for him, and do therefore not Worship him; but the *Devil* they Worship out of a fear, lest he should destroy them, as having the power of them.

Their
Apparel.

Their *Apparel* is but mean, only contenting themselves with something to cover their Nakedness, and for the better defending themselves from the weather they annoynt their Bodys with certain *Oyles* mixt with *Bears Grease*.

Their
Houses.

Their *Houses* are no better then our *English Hogsties*, and are made of *Boughs*, and covered with *Bark of Trees*; and in the midst thereof, is placed their *Chimney*, or *Fire-place*.

Their
Dyce.

Their *Dyce* in meaness, is answerable to their *Houses*, not endeavouring to please their *Palates* with curious *Sauces*, or pompering their Bodies with provokative *Meats*.



A
DESCRIPTION
OF
MARYLAND.

Its Scituation and Bounds.

THe Province of *Maryland* lying between the degrees of 37, and 50 *minutes*, or thereabouts, and 40 degrees of *Northern Latitude*. It hath for its Bounds on the South, *Virginia*, (from which it is parted by the River *Patowmeck*, whose Southerly bank divides the Province from *Virginia*;) on the East, the *Atlantick Ocean*, and *Delaware-Bay*; on the North, *New-England*, and *New-York*, formerly part of *New-England*, lying on the East side of *Delaware-Bay*, and on the West, the true *Meridian* of the first fountain of the River of *Patowmeck*.

The Bay of *Chesopeack* giving entrance to Ships ^{*Chesopeack*} into *Virginia*, and *Maryland*, passeth through the Bay. heart of this Province, and is found Navigable near 200 Miles; into which falls the Rivers of *Patowmeck*, *Patuxent*, *Ann-Arundel*, (alias *Severn*) and *Sasquesahanough*, lying on the West side of the Bay, and to the East of the said Bay, those of *Choptanke*, *Nantcooke*, *Potomocke*, and several other

Its Rivers

Rivers and Rivulets, to the great improvement of the Soyl, and Beauty of this *Province*.

The coun-
try very
healthful.

The Countrey of late, since the Felling of the woods, and the Peoples accustoming themselves to *English Dyer*, is very healthful and agreeable to the constitution of the *English*, few now dying at their first coming, of the *Countreys Disease*, or *seasoning*. And as to the Temperature of *Air*, the *Heats* in *Summer*, receive such seasonable allays from gentle Breezes, and fresh Showers of Rain; and the *Cold* in *Winter*, is of so little durance, that the *Inhabitants* cannot be said to suffer by either.

Their Soyl, &c.

The Countrey is generally plain and even, yet rising in some places into small and pleasant Hills, which heighten the beauty of the adjacent *Valleys*.

For the
Beasts,
Fowl,
Fish,
Fruits, &c.
See in the
Descrip-
tion of
Virginia.

The Soyl is Rich and Fertile, naturally producing all such *Commodities* as are in the precedent discourse set down as peculiar to its Neighbouring Colony, *Virginia*; as all sorts of *Beasts* and *Fowl*, both Tame and Wild; *Fish*, *Fruits*, *Plants*, *Roots*, *Herbs*, *Gums*, *Trees*, *Balsomes*, &c. As likewise all *Commodities* produced by Industry, are here found in as great plenty and perfection: But the general trade of *Maryland* depends chiefly upon *Tobacco*; which being esteemed better for a *Foreign Market* than that of *Virginia*, finds great Vent abroad; and the *Planters* at home, in exchange thereof, are furnished by the *Merchant* with all necessaries, for himself, his *House*, *Family*, and *Plantation*.

Their
Coyne,
and way of
Trade.

There is a Competent stock of ready Money in this *Province* both of *English*, *Forreign*, and his *Lordships own Coyne*, yet their chief way of *Commerces* is by way of Barter, or Exchange of *Commodities*.

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modities, which may be judged to be no ways in-considerable, since 100 sail of *ships* from *England*, and the *English Plantations*, have of late Years been known to trade thither in one Year.

The Natives.

The *Natives*, as to their *Complexion*, *Stature*, *Customes*, *Dispositions*, *Laws*, *Religions*, *Apparel*, *Dyet*, *Houses*, &c. are much the same as those in *Virginia*, already treated of ; being likewise many different *Tribes*, or sorts of People, and each Govern'd by their particular *King*.

The Government, &c. of this Countrey.

This *Province* of *Maryland*, his *Majesty* *King Charles* the first in *Anno* 1632, granted by *Patent* to the Right Honourable *Cacilius Calvert*, Lord *Baltimore*, and to his *Heirs* and *Assignes* ; and by that *Patent* created him, and them, the true and absolute *Lords* and *Proprietors* of the same, (saving the *Allegiance* and *Sovereign Dominion* due to his *Majesty*, his *Heirs*, and *Successors* ;) there- *Maryland* by likewise granting to them all *Royal Jurisdicti- well Go-*
ons, and *Prerogatives* both *Millitary* and *Civil* ; as *verned.*
power of enacting *Laws*, *Martial Laws*, making of *War*, and *Peace*, pardoning of *Offences*, Con-
ferring of *Honours*, *Coyning* of *Money*, &c. And in acknowledgment thereof, yeilding and paying yearly to his *Majesty* his *Heirs* and *Successors*, two *Indian Arrows* at *Windfor Castle* in the *County* of *Berks*, on *Easter Tuesday* ; together with the Fifth part of all the *Gold* and *Silver Ore* that shall be found there.

For the better inviting of people to settle here, his *Lordship*, by advice of the *General Assembly* of
that

that *Province*, hath long since established a *Model* of good and wholesome *Laws* for the ease and benefit of the *Inhabitants*, with tolleration of *Religion*, to all sorts that profess the Faith of *Christ*: which hath been a principal motive to many to settle under that *Government*, rather then in another where liberty of Conscience was denied them.

Its Division into Counties.

The
Names
of the
Counties.

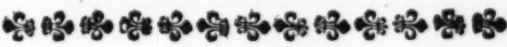
This *Province* where it is peopled with *English*, is severed into 10 *Counties*; to wit, 5 Eastwards of *Chesopeak Bay*, as *Cecil*, *Dorchester*, *Kent*, *Sommerjet*, and *Talbot*; and 5 westwards of the said *Bay*, as *Ann-Arundel*, *Baltimore*, *Calvert*, *Charles* and *St. Maries*. And in every one of these *Counties*, there is held an inferiour *Court* every two months for small matters, from which there lyeth Appeals, to the *Provincial Court*, held at *St. Maries*. Here are likewise certain *Magistrates* appointed by his Lordship in each *County*, as *Sheriffs*, *Justices of the Peace*, &c.

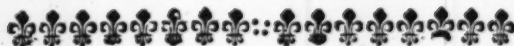
Their Towns.

St. Maries
Town.

The *Inhabitants* (being in number at present about 16000) have begun the building of several *Towns*, which in few Years 'tis hoped may come to some perfection; as *Calverton*, *Herrington*, and *Harvy-Town*, all Commodiously seated for the benefit of *Trade*, and conveniency of *Shipping*, but the principal *Town* is *St. Maries*, seated on *St. Georges River*, being beautified with divers well-built *Houses*, and is the chief place or scale of *Trade* for the *Province*, where the *Governour* the Right Honourable the Lord *Baltimore* hath his *House*, and where the *General Assembly*,
and

and *Provincial Courts* are held, and *Publique Offices* kept ; but at present the said *Governour* doth reside at *Mattapany*, about 8 Miles distant where he hath a fair and pleasant *House*. And for the better assisting the said *Governour*, in matters that concerns the *Government* of the *Province*, he hath his *Council*, &c.





A
DESCRIPTION
OF
New-YORK.

ADjoyning to *Mary-Land*, Northwards, is a Colony called *New-York*, from his *Royal Highnesse* the Duke of *York*, the *Proprietor* thereof by grant from his Majesty, and is that part of *New-England* which the *Dutch* formerly seized, and called the *New-Netherlands*.

Its Fertility, &c.

This Countrey very Fertile. It is a *Countrey*, of a Rich and Fertile Soyl, well watered with *Rivers*, as is *Mary-Land* already spoken of, and is found to produce the same *Beasts*, *Birds*, *Fish*, *Fruits*, *Commodities*, *Trees*, &c. And in as great plenty.

Its Town.

Here is one very considerable *Town*, first built *New-York* by the *Dutch*, and called *New-Amsterdam*, which name is now changed to *New-York*: It is well seated both for *Trade*, *Security*, and *Pleasure*, in a small *Isle* called *Mahatan*, regarding the *Sea*, made so by *Hudsons-River*, which severeth it from *Long-Island*, which said *River* is very commodi-

ous for *Shipping*, and is about two Leagues broad. The *Town* is large, containing about five hundred well-built *Houses*; and for Civil Government, it hath a *Mayor*, *Alderman*, a *Sheriff*, and *Justices* of the *Peace* for their *Magistrates*. For the further security of this *Town*, here is raised a *Fort* called *James-Fort*, which is very strong, and well Defended and Maintained with *Men*, and *Ammunition*. The *Town* is Inhabited by the *English* and *Dutch*, and hath a considerable *Trade* with the *Indians*, for the *Skins* of *Elks*, *Deer*, *Bears*. &c. Also for those of *Bever*, *Otter*, and other *Furrs*; and doth likewise enjoy a good *Trade* with the *English*.

The Natives.

This Countrey is also possessed with sundry sorts of people, not much unlike the *Indians* of *Virginia*, being well-proportioned, *Stout*, *Swarthy*, *Black haired*, very expert in their *Bow*, and *Arrows*, which are their chief weapons of War. They are courteous to the *English*, of a ready Wit, and very apt to receive Instructions from them; upon the least Offence, the man turneth away his wife, and marrieth again, and the *Children* begotten by her, she taketh with her, the *Man* not regarding them. *Fornication* is here permitted. They observe several *Ceremonies* in their *Religious Rites*, and are said to worship the *Devil*, whom they greatly fear. Their *Priests* are no better then *Sorcerers*, who strangely bewitch these silly *Creatures*. When any woman findeth her self quick with *Child*, she keepeth herself chaste, or untouched by man until her delivery, the like she observeth in the time of her giving *Suck*. A strange custom which our *European* The Dis-
position of
the Natives
Dames

Dames would not well like of! They are very obedient and loving to their *Kings*; They believe the *Transmigration* of the *Soul*; and concerning the *Creation* of the *World*, have strange fantastical opinions. They are much addicted to *Dancing*, *Sports*, and *Recreations*, observing *Festival Times*.

Their Habit is but mean, as the rest of the *Indians*, yet do they *Paint* and besmear their *Faces* with several Colours by way of Ornament.

Their *Dyet* and *Habitations* are also as mean.

They are much addicted to go to Wars against one another, and do seldome give quarter to any but the *Women* and *Children*, whom they preserve, and make use of for the encreasing their strength.

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A
DESCRIPTION
OF
New-ENGLAND.

Its Scituation.

New England is seated North of *Maryland*, which according to the report of *Capt. Smith*, hath 70 Miles of *Sea Coast*, where are found divers good *Havens*, some of which are capable to harbour 500 sail of *Ships* from the fury of the *Sea*, and *Winds*, by reason of the interposition of several *Isles* (to the number of about 200) which lie about this *Coast*.

And although this *Countrey* is seated in the midst of the *Temperate Zone*, yet is the *Clime* more uncertain, as to the *Heat* and *Cold*, then those *European Kingdomes*, which lie *Parallel* with it; and as to *Virginia*, this may be compared as *Scotland* is to *England*.

Its Scituation.

The Air.

The *Air* is here found very healthful, and very agreeable to the *English*, which makes them possess many potent *Colonies*.

The Air.

Is,

Its Inhabitants.

The Dis-
position of
the Natives
much like
those of
Virginia.

This Countrey is possessed by divers sorts of People, who are Governed by their particular Kings, and do much differ in Customs, and Manners, from one another, as those Indians inhabiting in Maryland, Virginia, and other parts of America. And to live generally at variance with each other. They have their several Towns and settlements, and their Riches doth consist in their Furs, and Skins; which they sell to the English.

When first Inhabited by the English.

This Countrey became first to be a Colony of the English about the Year 1605, being granted by Patent from King James, to certain proprietors under the name of the Plymouth Company; but divers years were spun out, with great expences, and not without sundry casualties befalling on the Adventurers, before it became any thing considerable, and in a settled condition.

Their Rivers and Fish.

Excellent
Fish.

This Countrey is well watered with Rivers, the chief amongst which, are Agamentico, Coneltecant, Kinebequy, Merrimeck, Mishuin, Mistick, Neraganset, Pascataway, Pemnaquid, Tachobacco, &c. And in these Rivers, together with the Sea, are taken excellent Fish, as Cod, Thornback, Sturgeon, Porpoises, Haddock, Salmon, Herrings, Mackeril, Oysters, Lobsters, Crab-Fish, Tortoise, Cocks, Muscles, Clams, Smelts, Eels, Lamprons, Alewives, Basses, Hollibuts, Sharks, Scales, Grampus, and Whales.

Their

Their Fowls, and Birds.

Here are great variety of Fowls, as *Pheasants*, *Partridges*, *Heath Cocks*, *Turkeys*, *Geese*, *Ducks*, *Hérons*, *Cranes*, *Cormorants*, *Swans*, *Widgins*, *Sheldrakes*, *Snipes*, *Doppers*, *Blackbirds*, the *Humbird*, *Loon*, &c.

The Beasts, both Tame and Wild.

The Wild Beasts of chief note, are *Lyons*, *Bears*, *Foxes*, *Rackoons*, *Mooses*, *Musquashs*, *Otters*, *Beyers*, *Deer*, *Hares*, *Coneys*, &c. and for Tame Beasts, *Cows*, *Sheep*, *Goats*, *Swine*, and *Horses*.

Amongst the hurtful things in this Countrey, the Hurtful *Rattle-Snake* is most dangerous. Here are also things. several sorts of *Stinging Flyes*; which are found very troublesome to the *Inhabitants*.

Their Trees, and Fruits.

Here are sundry sorts of *Trees*, as the *Oak*, *Cy-Fruits*, *prus*, *Pine*, *Chestnut*, *Cedar*, *Walnut*, *Firr*, *Alh*, *Asp*, *Elm*, *Alder*, *Maple*, *Birch*, *Sasafras*, *Su-mach*, several *Fruit-Trees*, as *Apples*, *Pears*, *Plumbs*, with several others that are growing in *Virginia*, and *Mary-land*, which I have already took notice of.

Their Commodities, and Trade.

This Countrey affordeth several sorts of rich *Commo-Furs*, *Flax*, *Linnen*, *Amber*, *Iron*, *Pitch*, *Tarr*, *Commo-dities* and *Cables*, *Masts*, and *Timber* to build *Ships*, also *Trade*. several sorts of *Grain*, &c.

The *Inhabitants* drive a considerable *Trade* to *Barbadoes*, and other our *American Plantations*,

in supplying them with *Flower, Bisket, Salt, Flesh* and *Fish, &c.* And in return bring *Sugars*, and other *Commodities*, as well for their own use, as to sell again. They also drive a considerable *Trade* with *England* for wearing *Apparel, Stuffs, Silks, Cloath*, several *Utenfils* for their *Houses*, *Iron, Brasse*, and such like things that are useful to man and not found amongst them.

As to the *Coyns, Weights*, and *Measures* of *New-England*, and the reit of the *American Plantations* belonging to his *Majesty*, they are the same with those of *London*, but as to *Coyns*, they are not much made use of in *Trade*, their way being *Bartering*, of one *Commodity* for another; but at *Jamaica* they have plenty of *Spanish Coins*, and at *Barbadoes* those of *England*.

The *English* now *Inhabiting* in *New-England*, are very numerous, and powerful, having a great many *Towns*, many of which are considerable.

The English Government.

The Government of the Inhabitants of *New-England*.

The *Inhabitants* are Governed by *Laws* of their own making, and have their several *Courts*, and places of *Judicature*, and assemble together, at their set times, and places, as well for the making of *New Laws*, abolishing of *Old*, *Hearing*, and *Determining* of *Causes*; as for the *Election* of a *Governour, Deputy-Governour, Assistants, Burgessees*, and other *Magistrates*, (every *Town* having two *Burgessees*) each *County* Annually *Electing* such like *Officers*, for the looking after the like *Affairs* in the said *Colony*. And in matters that concern *Religion* and *Church-Government*, they are very strict and make a great shew, being much of the stamp of the *Riegid Presbyterians*.

The

The Towns.

Here are several Towns, as *Boston*, the *Metro-Boston]* *polis* of *New-England*. Commodiously seated for *Traffique* on the *Sea-shore*; It is at present a very large and spacious *Town*, or rather *City*, composed of several well-ordered *Streets*, and graced with fair and beautiful *Houses*, which are well Inhabited by *Merchants*, and *Tradesmen*, who drive a considerable *Trade* for such *Commodities* as the *Countray* affordeth, to *Barbadoes*, and the other *Caribbee Isles*, as also to *England*, and *Ireland*; taking in Exchange such *Commodities* as each place affordeth, or are found useful to them. It is a place of a good strength, having two or three *Hills* adjoyning, on which are raised *Fortifications*, with great *Pieces* mounted thereon, which are well guarded.

Charles-Town, seated on and between the Ri- *Charles*
vers *Charles* and *Mistick*; it is beautified with a *Town*,
large and well-built *Church*, and near the River
side is the *Market-place*, from which runneth two
streets, in which are divers good *Houses*.

Dorchester scituate near the *sea*, where there *Dorchester*
falleth in two *Rivulets*. An indifferent *Town*.

Cambridg, formerly *New-Town*, seated on the *Cambridg*.
River *Merrimeck*: this *Town* consisteth of several
Streets, and is beautified with two *Colledges*, and
divers fair, and well-built *Houses*.

St. Georges-Fort, seated on the mouth of the Ri *St. Georges*
ver *Sagadebeck*. *Fort*.

New-Plimouth, seated on that large *Bay* of
Potuxed.

Reading, commodiously seated about a great *Reading*.
Pond, and well-watered, and *Inhabited*. In this

Town are two *Mills*, one for *Corn*, and the other for *Timber*.

Salem:

Salem, pleasantly seated between two *Rivers*.

Other Towns placed Alphabetically.

Berwick, *Braintree*, *Bristol*, *Concord*, *Dartmouth*, *Dedham*, *Dover*, *Exeter*, *Falmouth*, *Glocester*, *Greens-Harbour*, *Hampton*, *Hartford*, *Haverhill*, *Hingham*, *Hull*, *Ipswich*, *Lin*, *Mulden*, *New-bury*, *New-Haven*, *Northam*, *Norwich*, *Oxford*, *Rowley*, *Roxbury*, *Salisbury*, *Sandwich*, *Southampton*, *Spring-field*, *Sudbury*, *Taunton*, *Water Town*, *Wenham*, *Weymouth*, *Woburne*, and *Tarmouth*.

Most of these *Towns* beareth the names from those in *England*, and many of them are of good account, being commodiously seated, either on the *Sea-Shore*, or on *Navigable Rivers*, and are well inhabited. And most of those *Towns* are known to the *Indians* by other Names.



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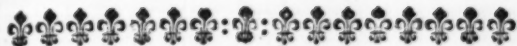
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A
DESCRIPTION
OF
NEW-FOUND-LAND.

Newfoundland is an Island in Extent equal to England, from whence it is distant little above 600 Leagues, lying near half way between Ireland, and Virginia. Its Situation.

It is situated betwixt the degrees of 46, and 53, of Northern Latitudes, and it is only severed from the Continent of America, by an Arm of the Sea, like that which separates England from France.

Its Bays, Rivers, Fish, Fowl, Beasts, &c.

It is Famous for many spacious and excellent Bays, and Harbours, and within the Land for the variety of Fresh Springs, whose waters are exceeding delicious. Its Bays & Rivers.

It is enriched by nature, with plenty of Fish, Land, and Water-Fowl, and sufficiently stockt with Deer, Hares, Otters, Foxes, Squirils, and other Beasts, which yeild good Furrs: And though not over-run generally with Woods, it doth afford (besides store of Fewel) abundance of stately Trees, fit for Timber, Masts, Planks, and sundry other uses. Trees.

The soyl and Climate.

The Soyl in most places is reputed fertile; the Climate wholsome, though the rigour of the winter season, and the excess of *Heats* in Summer, doth detract something from its due praise.

How Inhabited.

Its Inhabitants,

The North and West part of this Countrey the *Native-Indians* Inhabit, though but few in number, and those a more rude and savage sort of People then those of *New-England* and other places in the adjacent Continent, already taken notice of.

New Found-Land first discovered by the English.

The English the true Proprietors of New-Found-Land.

The Island of New-found Land was first discovered by the English, who are the true Proprietors thereof, excluding all Forreign right, and justifying the same to belong to the Crown of England only, whose Interest hath been there continued by several, under the Reigns of divers Kings and Queens.

The Ld. Baltemore then Principal Secretary of State, and afterwards Ld. Baltemore, obtained a Patent of part of New-found-land; which was erected into a Province, and called Avalon; where he caused a Plantation to be settled, and a stately House and Fort to be built at Ferryland, and afterwards Transported himself and Family thither, and continuing the Plantation by his Deputy, till by descent (after his Lordships decease) it came to his son and heir the Right Honorable Cecilius, now Lord Baltemore, who by Deputies from time to time, was no less careful

In the year 1623, Sir George Calvert Knight, then Principal Secretary of State, and afterwards Ld. Baltemore, obtained a Patent of part of New-found-land; which was erected into a Province, and called Avalon; where he caused a Plantation to be settled, and a stately House and Fort to be built at Ferryland, and afterwards Transported himself and Family thither, and continuing the Plantation by his Deputy, till by descent (after his Lordships decease) it came to his son and heir the Right Honorable Cecilius, now Lord Baltemore, who by Deputies from time to time, was no less careful

careful to preserve his Interest there, which (though during the last troubles in *England* it was by Sir *David Kirks* means, for some years discontinued, he was soon reinvested in the same by his Majesties most happy Restauration.

There is no part of *New-Found-Land* generally more happy for multiplicity of excellent *Bays*, and *Harbours*, then this *Province*, and where vast quantities of *Fish* are yearly caught by the *English*, especially at *Ferryland*, and the *Bay of Bulls*. But the whole *Coast* of the *Island*, affords infinite plenty of *Cod*, and *Poor-John*, which is the chief *Commodity* of the *Isle*, which is grown to a settled *Trade*, for these many years, to the enrichment of all those that *Trade* thither.

A great bank of Land.

East of *Newfoundland*, over against *Cape-Ray*, Agreāt at the distance of about 70 miles, lyeth a great bank of Land, of about 300 miles in Length, and not above Seventy five in Breadth, where broadest. It lies under the Sea many Fadoms deep, so the Ships of a considerable Burthen may ride over it: and about this Bank lies dispersed several small *Isles*, called by *St. Sebastion Cabot* (the first discoverer) *Los Baccaloos*, or the *Isles of Cod-fish*, from the prodigious quantities of *Cod-fish* there found, which were said to obstruct the passage of his Vessels.

The Trade to this Island.

The *French*, *Dutch*, *Biscaners*, and other Nations that yearly *Trade* hither amounting to be between 3 or 400 Vessels, are assured to find sufficient Freight of *Cod* and *Poor John*, which they find

good vent for in the *Streights*, *Spain*, *France*, and other *Countries* to their great profit and encouragement.

And were the *English* diligent to inspect the advantage that might accrue to this *Nation*, by settling *Plantations*, on the Island, and raising *Fortifications* for the security of the place ; we might give Law to all foreigners that come to *Fish* there, and in few years engross the whole *Fishery* to our selves : the greatest *Balance* perchance of *Forraign Trade*.

FINIS.
